Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan
2024 – 2033

FPL®

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FPL®

Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

2024-2033

Submitted To:

Florida Public
Service Commission

April 2024

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Overview of the Document

Chapter 186, Florida Statutes, requires that each electric utility in the State of Florida with a minimum existing generating capacity of 250 megawatts (MW) must annually submit a Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan (Site Plan). This Site Plan should include an estimate of the utility's future electric power generating needs, a projection of how these estimated generating needs could be met, and disclosure of information pertaining to the utility's Preferred and Potential power plant sites. The information contained in this Site Plan is compiled and presented in accordance with Rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Site Plans are long-term planning documents and should be viewed in this context. A Site Plan contains uncertain forecasts and tentative planning information. Forecasts evolve, and all planning information is subject to change, at the discretion of the utility. Much of the data submitted is preliminary in nature and is presented in a general manner. Specific and detailed data will be submitted as part of the Florida site certification process, or through other proceedings and filings, at the appropriate time.

This Site Plan document addresses Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), which includes the service area of the former Gulf Power Company (Gulf). NextEra Energy, Inc. (NextEra Energy), the parent company of FPL, acquired Gulf in January 2019. Resource planning is now being done for the single entity of FPL, with Gulf's former service area now referred to as FPL's Northwest Florida Division (FPL NWFL). The information presented in this Site Plan is based on integrated resource planning (IRP) analyses that were carried out in 2023 and the 1st Quarter of 2024. The forecasted information presented in this plan addresses the years 2024 through 2033.

This document is organized in the following manner:

Chapter I – Description of Existing Resources

This chapter provides an overview of FPL's current generating facilities. Also included is information on other FPL resources including purchased power, demand-side management (DSM), and FPL's transmission system.

Chapter II – Forecast of Electric Power Demand

The load forecasting methodology utilized for FPL, and the resulting forecast of seasonal peaks and annual energy usage, are presented in Chapter II. Included in this discussion is the projected significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards.

Chapter III – Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

This chapter discusses the IRP process and presents currently projected resource additions for FPL. This chapter also discusses a number of factors or issues that either have changed, or may change, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Furthermore, this chapter also discusses previous and planned DSM efforts, the projected significant impact of state/federal energy efficiency codes and standards, previous and planned renewable energy efforts, projected transmission additions, and the fuel cost forecasting processes.

Chapter IV – Environmental and Land Use Information

This chapter discusses environmental information as well as Preferred and Potential Site locations for additional electric generation facilities for FPL.

Site descriptions and site maps for Preferred and Potential sites are located in the Appendix.

Chapter V – Other Planning Assumptions and Information

This chapter addresses twelve (12) “discussion items” which pertain to additional information that is included in a Site Plan filing.

Appendix – Site Descriptions and Site Maps for Preferred and Potential Sites.

The appendix includes all site descriptions and maps for the Preferred and Potential Sites that were included in Chapter IV.

FPL
List of Abbreviations
Used in FPL Forms

Reference	**_Abbreviation_**	**_Definition_**
Unit Type	BS	Battery Storage
	CC	Combined Cycle
	CT	Combustion Turbine
	GT	Gas Turbine
	PV	Photovoltaic
	ST	Steam Unit (Fossil or Nuclear)
	IC	Internal Combustion
Fuel Type	BIT	Bituminous Coal
	FO2	#1, #2 or Kerosene Oil (Distillate)
	FO6	#4,#5,#6 Oil (Heavy)
	N/A	Not Applicable
	NG	Natural Gas
	No	None
	NUC	Uranium
	Pet	Petroleum Coke
	Solar	Solar Energy
	SUB	Sub Bituminous Coal
	ULSD	Ultra - Low Sulfur Distillate
Fuel Transportation	N/A	Not Applicable
	No	None
	PL	Pipeline
	RR	Railroad
	TK	Truck
	WA	Water
Unit/Site Status	L	Regulatory approval pending. Not under construction
	OP	Operating Unit
	OT	Other
	P	Planned Unit
	RT	Retired
	T	Regulatory approval received but not under construction
	U	Under construction, less than or equal to 50% Complete
	V	Under construction, more than 50% Complete
Other	ESP	Electrostatic Precipitators
	K Factor	The K factor for the capital costs of a given unit is the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) divided by the total installed cost
	ST	Solar Together
	SOBRA	Solar Rate Base Adjustment

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Executive Summary

This Site Plan addresses the projected electric power generating resource additions and retirements for the years 2024 through 2033 for FPL, including FPL's service area in Northwest Florida.

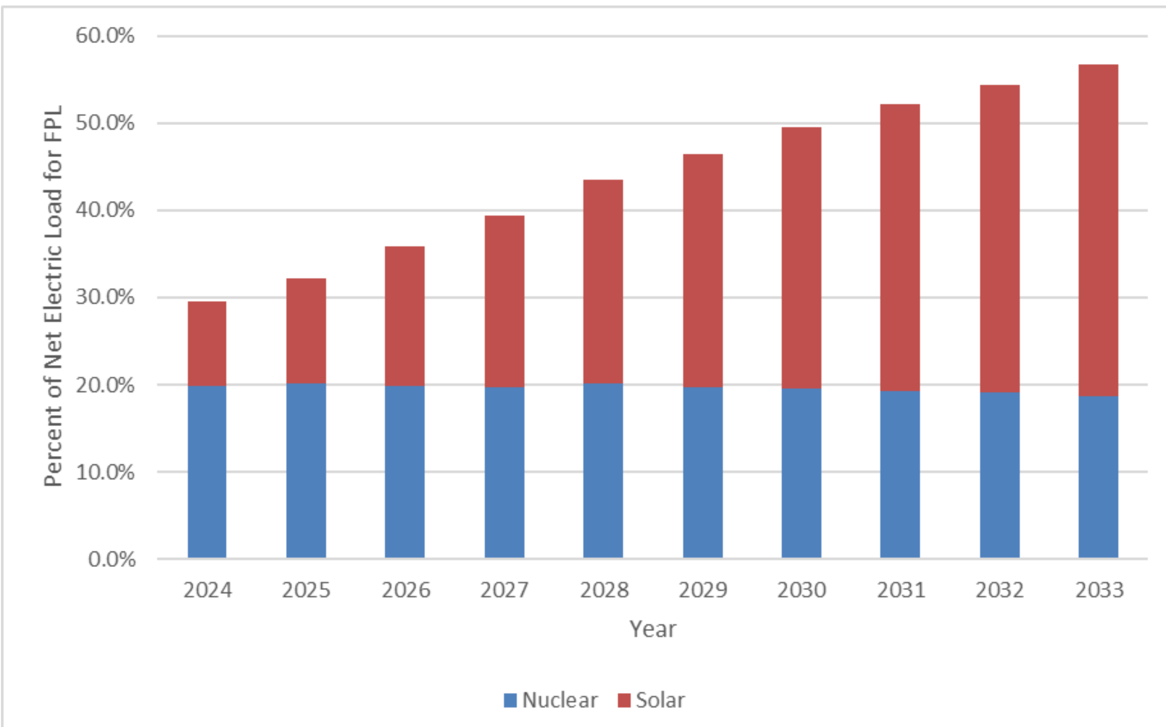
I. Background / Overview of FPL's 2024 Site Plan

This 2024 Site Plan presents the current plans to augment and enhance the electric generation capability of the FPL system as part of efforts to meet projected incremental resource needs to ensure a reliable, economic, and clean electric system for 2024 through 2033. As customers continue to move to FPL's service area and extreme weather events occur with more frequency, it is more important than ever to ensure that FPL has sufficient resources to meet the growth and provide reliable energy at all times. In order to meet these needs economically, FPL is planning on the following actions during the ten-year reporting period of this document:

1) Install 21,009 MW of cost-effective, solar capacity - These solar additions will generate reliable energy that uses no fossil fuel, which mitigates the fuel price risk to customers, enhances fuel diversity and helps secure Florida's energy independence.
2) Install 4,022 MW of battery storage – As a complement to FPL's planned solar additions, FPL is accelerating the deployment of 4,022 MW of battery storage that will complement solar to allow for continued reliable operation of the electric system. Additional battery storage provides year-round capacity to ensure a reliable electric system regardless of the time of day or the weather conditions. These additions enable solar energy produced during the day to be stored and delivered even when the sun is not shining. Storage acts as a key resource that allows FPL to increase system reliability and flexibility by addressing the evening peak cost-effectively.
3) Retire the last remaining out-of-state unit on FPL's system – In early 2024, FPL retired the 50% ownership portion of two coal-fueled generating units (Daniel Units 1 & 2) located in Mississippi and plans on retiring FPL's 25% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia by the end of 2028.

Regarding FPL's fuel mix, FPL delivered approximately 27% of its energy from nuclear and solar generation during 2023. Nearly all the remainder of FPL's energy needs in 2023 came from natural gas. By 2033, the last year of the ten-year reporting period addressed in this document, the percentage of the total energy delivered to all customers for FPL's system from nuclear and solar generation is projected to be approximately 56%. This increase in the percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by these sources is driven by the fact that new solar generation is expected to produce the lowest costs for customers, and is significant for a utility system of this size, especially when considering that the total amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2033 will have also increased by approximately 9% as discussed in Chapter II. New cost-effective solar will also provide fuel diversity and energy independence by reducing the amount of natural gas FPL will use to generate electricity compared to the present day, while maintaining system reliability. This diversity will also help to act as a hedge against swings in natural gas price volatility, providing additional savings to FPL customers during these periods. The graph below in Figure ES-1 represents a ten-year projection for the years 2024 through 2033 of the percentage of FPL's total generation (GWh) consisting of nuclear and solar, a result of FPL's commitment to building the lowest cost generation for customers. Further details regarding projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Figure ES-1: Nuclear and Solar Energy as a Percentage of Net Electric Load



By design, the primary focus of this document is on projected supply side additions, *i.e.*, electric generation capability and the sites for these additions. The supply side additions discussed herein are resources projected to be needed after accounting for existing and projected demand-side management (DSM) resources (including demand response and energy efficiency). In April of 2024, FPL will file its DSM Goals for the period of 2025 through 2034. These DSM Goals address demand-side activities that reduce system peak loads and annual energy usage, along with consideration of the impacts of DSM on electric rates under which all customers are served. DSM is discussed in more detail in Chapters I, II, and III.

Additionally, FPL's load forecast accounts for a very large amount of energy efficiency that results from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed later in this Executive Summary and in Chapters II and III. The updated load forecast presented in this Site Plan also accounts for the projected impact of both private rooftop photovoltaic (PV) solar and electric vehicle (EV) adoption.

FPL's projected resource additions and retirements over the ten-year reporting period are summarized below in Section III of this Executive Summary. In addition, there are several factors that either have influenced, or may influence, ongoing resource planning efforts. These factors could result in different resources being added in the future than those presented in this document. These factors are discussed in Section IV of this Executive Summary. Additional information regarding the topics is presented later in this document in Chapter III.

II. Summary of Projected Changes in Resources:

A summary of the projected resources, including additions and retirements, is presented below. This discussion is presented in terms of the various types of resource options (such as solar and battery storage) in the resource plan.

Solar:

At the end of 2023, FPL had a total of approximately 4,803 MW[1] of utility-owned solar generation, all of which are PV facilities. These solar sites are located throughout FPL's service area. FPL also has a total of 120 MW of solar delivered from three PV sites under long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar PV resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 21,009 MW of additional, cost-effective PV generation is projected to be added in the 2024 through 2033 time period. These solar MW consist of solar facilities that are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected additional solar facilities with the approximately 4,803 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of 2023, FPL's projected total of solar PV by the end of 2033 is 25,812 MW.

In regard to the solar additions shown in this year's resource plan, FPL received cost recovery approval from the FPSC for some of these additions as a result of FPL's 2021 base rate case and the FPSC-approved Settlement Agreement. These include solar additions in 2024 and 2025 pursuant to the Solar

[1] This total includes solar facilities that serve the SolarTogether™ program as described earlier. Also, each reference to PV capacity throughout this Site Plan reflects the nameplate rating, Alternating Current (AC), unless noted otherwise.

Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provisions in the 2021 Settlement Agreement[2]; and SolarTogether™ Extension-related solar additions in 2024 and 2025. The other solar additions shown in this Site Plan for the years 2026 through 2033 are based on an expectation that these solar additions will also be shown to be cost-effective, including potentially through future community-oriented solar programs such as SolarTogether™. FPL's resource planning work in 2024 and beyond will continue to analyze the projected system economics of these later solar additions. FPL will seek FPSC approval for cost recovery of these later solar additions at appropriate times as has been FPL's practice with previous solar additions.

Battery Storage:

Currently, FPL has 469 MW of large-scale, grid connected battery storage installed on its system at three separate locations. The first of these locations is a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW that was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Another 60 MW of battery storage, consisting of two 30 MW battery storage facilities installed at the Echo River and Sunshine Gateway solar centers in the FPL service area, were also put into service at the end of 2021. Both of these 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities. In addition, FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 4,022 MW (nameplate) of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2033, which results in a total of 4,491 MW by the end of 2033. These battery storage facilities will primarily be sited adjacent to solar throughout FPL's service area. These additions will both improve overall system reliability and increase operational versatility due to changes in federal tax law that allow batteries to be either charged through the grid or through solar generation.

In addition to the large-scale batteries that FPL factors into its resource planning analyses, FPL's system also includes several smaller-scale batteries that provide varied services to FPL's system. These batteries are discussed further in Chapter III.

Modernization of FPL's Fossil-Fueled Generation:

For several years, FPL has undertaken a variety of efforts to modernize its fossil-fueled generation fleet based on cost-effectiveness. These efforts have resulted in substantial enhancements to the fleet of generating units, including improved system fuel efficiency and increased capacity, reduced system air emission rates, and dramatically reduced fuel-related costs for FPL customers. FPL plans to continue these efforts and to further improve the efficiency and capabilities of FPL's generation fleet through three principal initiatives: (i) retirement of existing generating units that are no longer economic to operate, (ii) enhancements to existing generating units, and (iii) a pilot program to test the feasibility of substituting

[2] The 2024 SoBRA additions were approved by the FPSC in 2023; FPL will submit testimony for the approval of the 2025 SoBRA additions on April 3, 2024.

hydrogen in whole or in part for natural gas as a potential fuel for FPL's fleet of combined cycle (CC) units. These three modernization efforts are separately described below.

(i) <u>Retirement of Existing Generating Units That Are No Longer Economic to Operate:</u>

Similar to last year's resource plan, this Site Plan reflects the planned early retirements of three inefficient out-of-state generating units. First, FPL retired its ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units in January 2024. These units, Daniel Units 1 & 2, are located in the Mississippi Power service territory, and FPL's 50% ownership interest in the two units totals approximately 500 MW. Additionally, the retirement of FPL's approximate 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is currently planned by the end of 2028.

(ii) <u>Enhancements to Existing Generating Units:</u>

In previous Site Plans, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the combustion turbine (CT) components in a number of FPL's existing CC units to continue to add additional summer capacity and improve the overall fuel efficiency of the fleet. These upgrade efforts remain a part of FPL's resource planning. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in Chapter III.

(iii) <u>The Green Hydrogen Pilot Program:</u>

FPL's fleet of existing CC units is comprised of numerous highly fuel-efficient generating units that deliver energy to FPL's customers on an around-the-clock basis throughout the year. As such, these units currently comprise the backbone of FPL's generation system.

Looking to the future, FPL believes that these units, with some modifications, may be fueled by hydrogen, renewable natural gas, synthetic natural gas, or some combination. Therefore, FPL is currently testing a pilot program using hydrogen to replace a portion of the natural gas being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot project went into service in late 2023, and FPL is currently evaluating the production and usage of hydrogen to generate electricity in the Okeechobee unit.

<u>Nuclear energy:</u>

Nuclear energy remains an important factor in FPL's resource planning due to its combination of low fuel cost, around-the-clock operation, and location close to major load centers. FPL's current nuclear fleet consists of four nuclear plants located at two sites within its service territory. In total, these plants provide approximately 3,500 MW of summer capacity and in 2023, provided 28,766 GWh of fossil fuel-free energy to FPL's system. This amount of energy represented roughly 20% of FPL's generation in 2023. To help ensure that these units continue to provide round-the-clock energy to FPL's customers, FPL is in the process of securing Subsequent License Renewals (SLRs) for all four of its nuclear units. More detailed information on these re-licensing efforts is available in Chapter III. For purposes of this Site Plan filing, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through 2052 and 2053, respectively and St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through 2056 and 2063, respectively.

Regarding potential future nuclear additions, in June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COLs) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid.

FPL has paused the decision whether to seek FPSC approval to move forward with construction of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL intends to incorporate into any decision regarding Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 the experience gained from the construction and operation of Georgia Power's nuclear units at its Vogtle site. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan. This Site Plan continues to present the Turkey Point location as a Preferred Site for nuclear generation as indicated in Chapter IV.

III. Other Factors That Have Influenced, or Could Further Influence, FPL's Resource Planning Work:

There are a number of factors that have influenced, or which may influence, FPL's resource planning work. These nine other factors are summarized below. These additional factors are presented in no particular order, and their potential influences on FPL's resource planning work are further discussed in Chapters II and III.

<u>Factor # 1: Continued Impacts of Tax Credits for Batteries, Solar, and Hydrogen.</u> FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. For new utility-owned standalone batteries, the 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. For new utility-owned solar a utility can elect a Production Tax Credit (PTC) for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future resource additions, the PTC starts in 2024 at $30 for each MWh generated.[3] The

[3] To give an idea of the magnitude of the impact of the solar PTC, consider a simple example of a 75 MW solar facility that produces approximately 150,000 MWh per year in 2024 (*i.e.*, if assuming a net capacity factor of 23%). The proposed solar PTC for that year would result in a tax credit of (150,000 MWh x $30/MWh =) $4.5 million. This first-year tax credit would then be extended for nine more years while being adjusted for inflation.

$30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. There is also a maximum PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's hydrogen pilot project at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center that is discussed later in this document. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

Factor # 2: The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties). This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

Factor # 3: The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability. Diversity is sought in terms of the types of fuel that FPL utilizes and how these fuels are transported to the locations of FPL's generation units. These fuel diversity objectives are considered in light of economic impacts to FPL's customers. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to ensure adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation). At the same time, FPL is continuing to retire generating units that are no longer cost-effective for FPL customers. In addition, FPL also seeks to: 1) further enhance the efficiency with which it uses natural gas to generate electricity, 2) maintain the ability to use backup distillate oil that is stored on-site at many of FPL's gas-fueled generating units for purposes of system reliability, and 3) examine the ability of existing units to run on alternative clean fuels, such as hydrogen. All of the aforementioned additions enhance the overall fuel diversity of FPL's system which increases the energy independence of FPL's customers in the State of Florida.

Factor # 4: The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations. FPL addresses this through the use of a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) reliability criterion to complement its other two reliability criteria: a 20%[4] total reserve margin criterion for Summer and Winter, and an annual 0.1 day/year loss-of-load-

[4] The 20% reserve margin requirement is a minimum requirement – FPL's projected reserve margin may be higher than 20% during some years as additional resources are added for resource needs.

probability (LOLP) criterion. Together, these three criteria allow FPL to address this specific concern regarding system reliability and operations in a comprehensive manner.

Factor # 5: The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2023 through the year 2033, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,601 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 589 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 4,982 GWh. In addition, energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed in more detail in Chapter II.

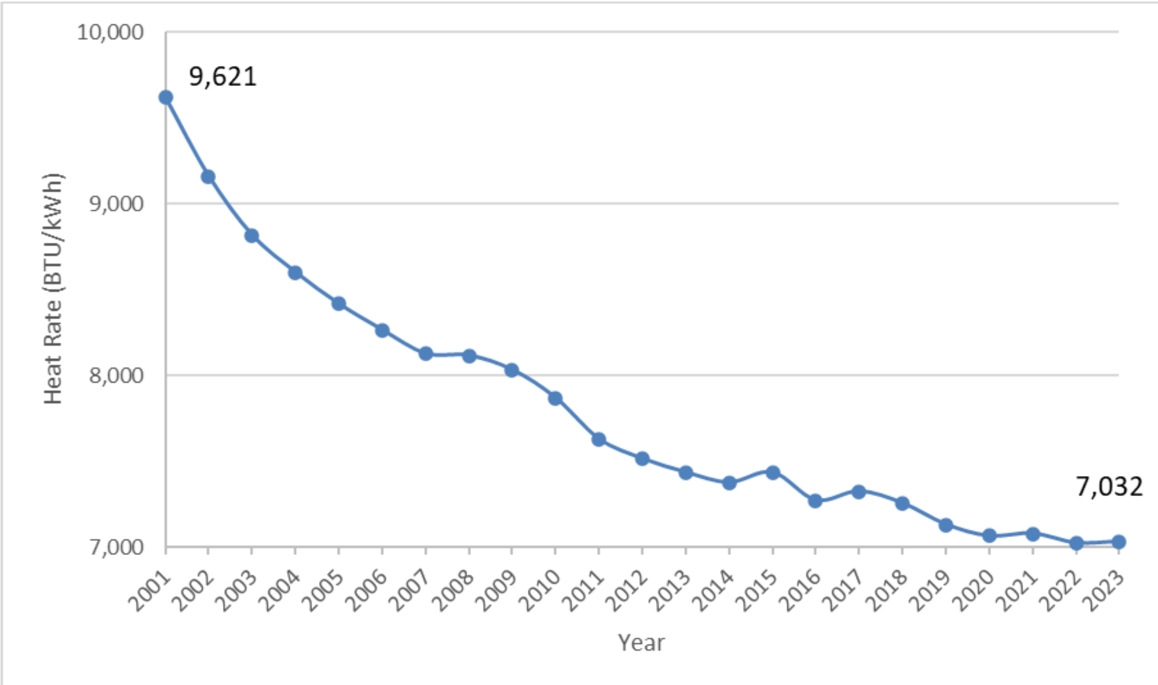
Factor # 6: The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation. There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In addition to these low natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2023, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $186 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2009 (when FPL began adding large scale universal solar facilities to its generation mix), FPL has avoided over $893 million of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

In regard to the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (measured in British Thermal Units, or BTU) needed to produce a kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,032 in 2023 as shown in Figure ES-2 below. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This trend of increasing system efficiency is very beneficial to a utility's customers as it helps to lower customers' electric rates.[5]

[5] However, because the potential benefits of utility DSM programs are based on DSM's ability to avoid utility system costs, such as fuel costs, the trend of steadily decreasing system fuel $/MWh costs automatically results in a significant lowering of the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs that focus on reducing annual energy use.

Figure ES-2: FPL System Heat Rate (2001-2023)



This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL customers saving $775 million in fuel costs in 2023, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL customers of approximately $14.6 billion from 2001 through 2023.

Factor # 7: Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs. Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. In late 2022, FPL received an updated forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs for use in its resource planning process. This projection was lower than previous projections, and also assumed that a carbon compliance cost would not be enacted until much later than forecasted in prior projections (mainly as a result of tax credits, which focus on encouragement rather than adding cost). These tax credits are projected to encourage much higher levels of renewable additions throughout the U.S. and thus have reduced the projected chance of other carbon regulation or legislation being passed in the near future. FPL's projected compliance costs are the same as those used in the 2023 Ten Year Site Plan.

Factor # 8: Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption. FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed later in this document in Chapter II.

Factor # 9: Ensuring system reliability during extreme weather events. Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. In addition to these events that occurred around the country, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system to ensure it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping several generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliability during extreme weather events.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

Each of these factors described above will continue to be examined in FPL's ongoing resource planning work in 2024 and future years.

IV. FPL's Projected Resource Plan:

FPL's projected resource plan for the 2024 Site Plan is shown below. Regarding the resources projected in the Site Plan, no final decisions are needed at this time, nor have any decisions been made regarding many of the resource additions shown in the resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for the years 2026 through 2033. Consequently, resource additions shown for these later years are more prone to change in the future.

Table ES-1: Resource Additions/Subtractions in FPL's Resource Plan

Year	Changes to Existing Generation	Subtractions	New Generation Additions	Summer RM%
2024	+43 MW CC Upgrades	Daniel 1&2 (502 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 745 MW SolarTogether Extension*	22.7
2025	+26 MW CC Upgrades	Pea Ridge (12 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 596 MW SolarTogether Extension*	23.4
2026	+29 MW CC Upgrades		2,235 MW Solar 522 MW Battery Storage**	25.2
2027	+137 MW CC Upgrades	Broward South (4 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	25.3
2028	+20 MW CC Upgrades	Lansing Smith 3A (32 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	24.8
2029		Scherer 3 (215 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	23.6
2030		Perdido 1&2 (3 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	23.0
2031			2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	22.0
2032		Palm Beach SWA 1 (40 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2033			2,235 MW Solar 1,700 MW Battery Storage	20.0
		Nameplate Solar Additions (2024-2033):	**21,009**	
		Nameplate Storage Additions (2024-2033):	**4,022**	

All solar and battery storage additions are in nameplate MW.
* These solar facilities were approved in FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement. All other solar additions will be presented to the FPSC for approval of cost recovery at a later date once the specific sites and costs for these additions are finalized.
** These battery storage units are projected to have an in-service date of December, 2025.

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CHAPTER I

Description of Existing Resources

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I.A. FPL System:

I.A.1 Description of Existing Resources

FPL and the former Gulf Power (now referred to as FPL NWFL) were legally merged into a single utility named Florida Power & Light Company on January 1, 2021, and effective January 1, 2022, Gulf Power was merged into FPL for ratemaking purposes. As a result, the two utility systems are now legally a single electric utility system, the FPL system.[6] The full consolidation of the two electric systems occurred in mid-2022 upon completion of the new 161 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, the North Florida Resiliency Connection (NFRC) line. At that time, the two systems began operating as a single, integrated utility system. With the system now fully operating as one integrated utility system, the schedules and tables in this chapter will be represented in the same way.

This chapter also contains a discussion of DSM activities. Because FPL received approval from the FPSC in 2021 to have an integrated DSM Plan for the former service areas of FPL and FPL NWFL, the DSM discussion found in this chapter is for the single, integrated system.

FPL's service area contains approximately 35,000 square miles and has a population of more than 12 million people. FPL served approximately 5.9 million customer accounts in 43 counties during 2023. These customers were served by a variety of resources including FPL-owned fossil-fuel, renewable (solar), and nuclear generating units; non-utility owned generation; DSM; and purchased power.

I.A.2 FPL - Owned Resources

As of December 31, 2023, FPL owned electric generating resources located at 87 sites distributed geographically throughout its service area, including FPL NWFL, one site in Georgia (partial FPL ownership of one unit), and one in Mississippi (partial FPL ownership of two units). These generating facilities consist of: four nuclear units, three coal steam-units (the aforementioned partially owned units in Georgia and Mississippi), 17 combined-cycle (CC) units, six fossil steam units, four gas turbines (GTs), 17 simple-cycle combustion turbines (CTs), two landfill gas units, three battery storage units, and 66 solar PV facilities. The locations of the 122 generating units that

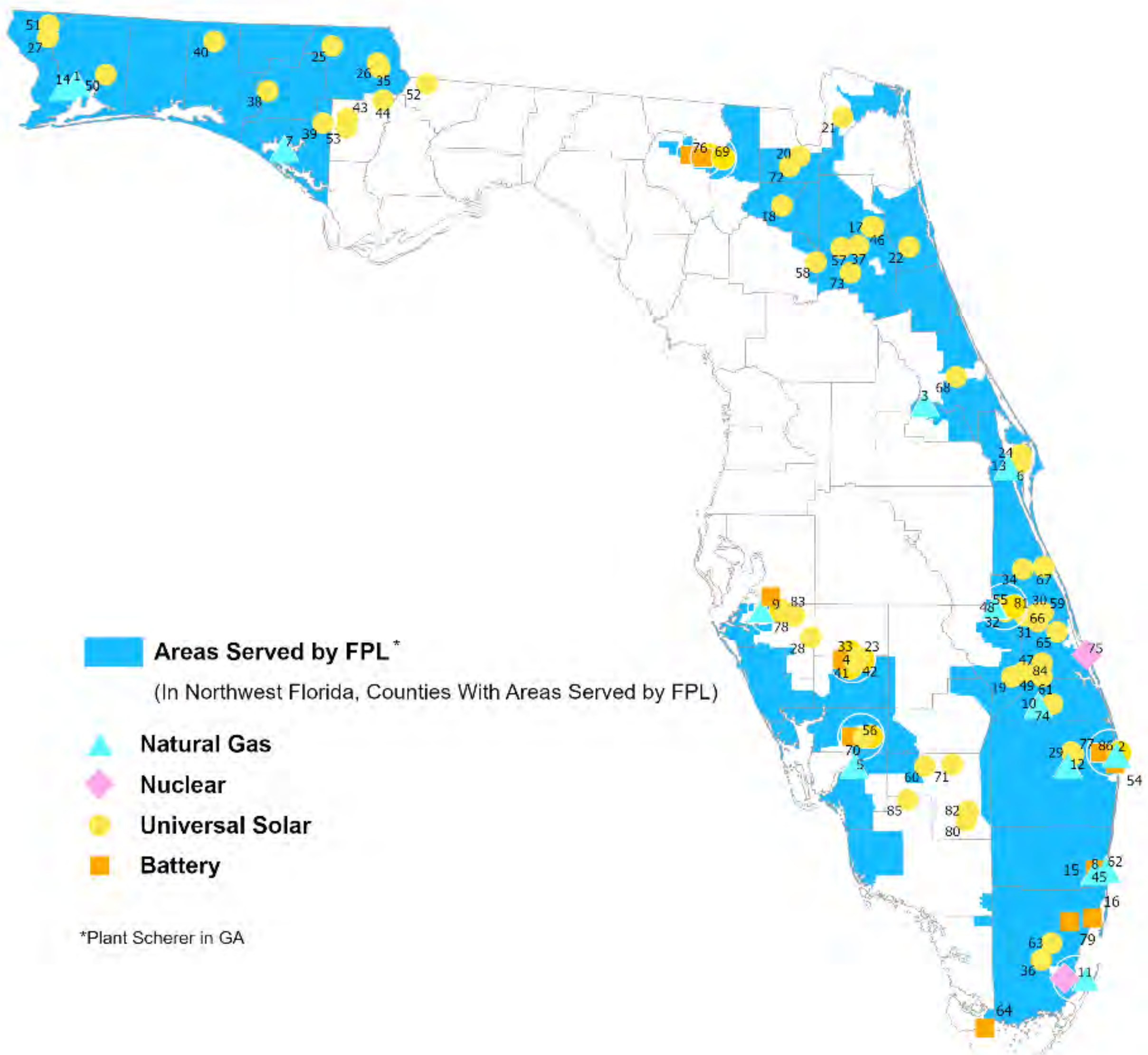
[6] The terms "FPL" and "FPL NWFL" will be used occasionally in this document, particularly in Chapters I and II where certain required schedules must provide data for years preceding 2023. Elsewhere in the document, references to the former Gulf Power service area will typically be referred to as "FPL NWFL" to distinguish that portion of FPL's overall service area.

were in commercial operation on December 31, 2023, are shown on Figure I.A.2.1 and in Table I.A.2.1.

FPL's bulk transmission system, including both overhead and underground lines, is comprised of 9,383 circuit miles of transmission lines. Integration of the generation, transmission, and distribution systems is achieved through FPL's 883 substations in Florida.

The existing FPL system, including generating plants, major transmission stations, and transmission lines, is shown on Figure I.A.2.2.

FPL Generating Resources by Location



There are four small battery pilot projects shown on the map that are not listed in Table I.A.2: #26 – Florida Bay, #32 – Southwest, #36 – Wynwood, and #57 – FIU Microgrid. These sites are discussed in Chapter III.

Figure I.A.2.1: FPL's Generating Resources by Location (as of December 31, 2023)

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Nuclear				
75	St. Lucie [1/]	St. Lucie County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,821
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,681
	Total Nuclear:		**4**		**3,502**
	Coal Steam				
-	Scherer*	Monroe County, Ga	1	Coal	215
-	Daniel*	Jackson County, MS	2	Coal	502
	Total Coal Steam:		**3**		**717**
	Combined-Cycle				
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	1	Gas	1,808
9	Manatee	Manatee County, FL	1	Gas	1,244
3	Sanford	Volusia County, FL	2	Gas	2,380
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Gas	641
13	Cape Canaveral	Brevard County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
10	Martin [3/]	Martin County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	2,223
55	Okeechobee	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,720
62	Port Everglades	City of Hollywood, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,237
2	Riviera Beach	City of Riviera Beach, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,292
12	West County	Palm Beach County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	3,771
45	Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	Broward County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,246
	Total Combined Cycle:		**17**		**20,142**
	Gas/Oil Steam				
9	Manatee [2/]	Manatee County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	0
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas Steam	961
	Total Oil/Gas Steam:		**6**		**961**
	Gas Turbines(GT)				
5	Fort Myers (GT)	Lee County, FL	2	Oil	102
8	Lauderdale (GT)	Broward County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	69
	Total Gas Turbines/Diesels:		**4**		**171**
	Combustion Turbines				
8	Lauderdale	Broward County, FL	5	Gas/Oil	1,155
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	4	Gas/Oil	852
1	Pea Ridge*	Santa Rosa County, FL	3	Gas	12
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Oil	32
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas	926
	Total Combustion Turbines:		**17**		**2,977**
	Land Fill Gas				
69	Perdido LFG*	Escambia County, FL	2	LFG	3
	Total LFG:		**2**		**3**

1/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer /1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer /860 Winter MW. FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively.

2/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.

3/ One of the Martin CC units (Martin 8) is also partially fueled by a 75 MW solar thermal facility that supplies steam when adequate sunlight is available, thus reducing fossil fuel use. The solar thermal portion of this unit was retired in 1st Q 2023.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

Map Key "-" is shown for units that are located outside the State of Florida and therefore do not appear on the Map in Figure I.A.2.1.

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Battery Storage				
9	Manatee Battery Storage	Manatee County, FL	1	Storage	409
69	Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage	Columbia County, FL	1	Storage	30
76	Echo River Battery Storage	Suwannee County, FL	1	Storage	30
	Total Battery Storage:		**3**		**469**
	PV [5/]				
4	DeSoto Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	25
56	Babcock Ranch Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
41	Citrus Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
9	Manatee Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
6	Space Coast Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	10
65	Interstate Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
63	Miami Dade Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
68	Pioneer Trail Solar	Volusia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
69	Sunshine Gateway Solar	Columbia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
58	Horizon Solar	Alachua Countiy, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
42	Wildflower Solar	Desoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
66	Indian River Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
57	Coral Farms Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
60	Hammock Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
67	Barefoot Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
59	Blue Cypress Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
61	Loggerhead Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
70	Babcock Preserve Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
71	Blue Heron Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
23	Cattle Ranch Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
76	Echo River Solar	Suwannee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
20	Egret Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
77	Hibiscus Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
19	Lakeside Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
21	Nassau Solar	Nassau County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
72	Northern Preserve Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
55	Okeechobee Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
78	Southfork Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
74	Sweetbay Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
22	Trailside Solar	St. Johns County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
73	Twin Lakes Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
18	Union Springs Solar	Union County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
17	Magnolia Springs Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
31	Pelican Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
34	Palm Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
33	Rodeo Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
24	Discovery Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
30	Orange Blossom Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5

4/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

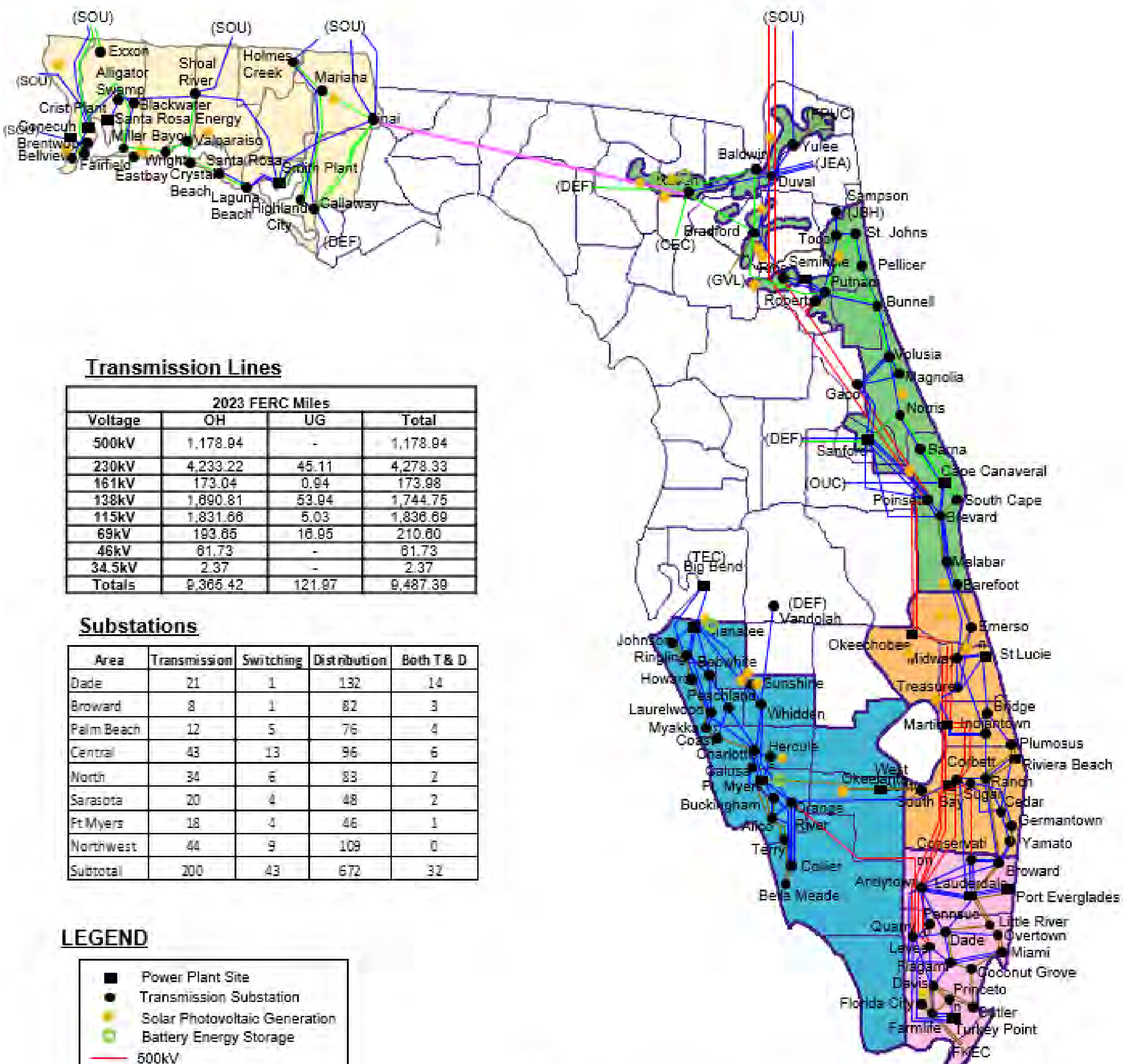
Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	PV [5/] Continued				
29	Sabal Palm Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
32	Fort Drum Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
28	Willow Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
82	Ghost Orchid Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
80	Sawgrass Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
84	Sundew Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
85	Immokalee Solar	Collier County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
81	Grove Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
83	Elder Branch Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
25	Blue Indigo Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
26	Blue Springs Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
27	Cotton Creek Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
46	Anhinga Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
35	Apalachee Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
50	Blackwater Solar*	Santa Rosa County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
49	Bluefield Preserve Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
48	Cavendish Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
40	Chautauqua Solar*	Walton County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
43	Chipola Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
38	Cypress Pond Solar*	Washington County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
37	Etonia Creek Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
36	Everglades Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
51	First City Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
44	Flowers Creek Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
47	Pink Trail Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
39	Saw Palmetto Solar*	Bay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
53	Shirer Branch Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
52	Wild Azalea Solar*	Gadsden County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
	Total Nameplate PV:		**66**		**4,803**
		Total Units:	**122**		
		Nameplate System Generation as of December 31, 2023 =			**33,744**
		Firm System Generation as of December 31, 2023 =			**31,264**

4/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

FPL Bulk Transmission System

FPL Substation and Transmission System Configuration



Transmission Lines

2023 FERC Miles			
Voltage	**OH**	**UG**	**Total**
500kV	1,178.94	-	1,178.94
230kV	4,233.22	45.11	4,278.33
161kV	173.04	0.94	173.98
138kV	1,690.81	53.94	1,744.75
115kV	1,831.66	5.03	1,836.69
69kV	193.65	16.95	210.60
46kV	61.73	-	61.73
34.5kV	2.37	-	2.37
Totals	9,365.42	121.97	9,487.39

Substations

Area	Transmission	Switching	Distribution	Both T & D
Dade	21	1	132	14
Broward	8	1	82	3
Palm Beach	12	5	76	4
Central	43	13	96	6
North	34	6	83	2
Sarasota	20	4	48	2
Ft Myers	18	4	46	1
Northwest	44	9	109	0
Subtotal	200	43	672	32

LEGEND

- Power Plant Site
- Transmission Substation
- Solar Photovoltaic Generation
- Battery Energy Storage
- 500kV
- 230kV
- 161kV
- 138kV
- 115kV

NOTE:
This map is not a complete representation of FPL's Transmission System.
The different colors represent five different geographic divisions.

Figure I.A.2.2: FPL Bulk Transmission System

I.A.3 FPL - Capacity and Energy Power Purchases

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Qualifying Facilities (QF)

Firm capacity power purchases remain part of FPL's resource mix. A cogeneration facility is one that simultaneously produces electrical and thermal energy, with the thermal energy (*e.g.*, steam) used for industrial, commercial, or cooling and heating purposes. A small power production facility is one that does not exceed 80 MW (unless it is exempted from this size limitation by the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990) and uses solar, wind, waste, geothermal, or other renewable resources as its primary energy source.

FPL currently has a contract to purchase firm capacity and energy from the Broward South qualifying facility during the ten-year reporting period of this Site Plan. The 2023 actual and 2024-2033 projected contributions from these facilities are shown in Table I.A.3.1, Table I.A.3.2, and Table I.A.3.3.

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Utilities

FPL currently does not have any firm purchases from other utilities planned.

Firm Capacity: Other Purchases

FPL has four other firm capacity purchase contracts. Two of these contracts are with the Palm Beach Solid Waste Authority, and two are with Morgan Stanley Capital Group's Kingfisher I and Kingfisher II wind projects. Table I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3 present the Summer and Winter MW, respectively, resulting from these contracts under the category heading of Other Purchases.

Non-Firm (As Available) Energy Purchases

FPL purchases non-firm (as-available) energy from cogeneration and small power production facilities including energy from three solar PV facilities. The lower half of Table I.A.3.1 shows the amount of energy purchased in 2023 from these facilities along with the amount of energy purchased from customer-sited generation.

Table I.A.3.1: FPL's Purchased Power Resources by Contract (as of December 31, 2023)

Firm Capacity Purchases (MW)	Location (City or County)	Fuel	Summer MW
I. Purchase from QF's: Cogeneration/Small Power Production Facilities			
Broward South Landfill (firm)	Broward	Solid Waste	3.5
		Total:	3.5
II. Purchases from Utilities & IPP			
Palm Beach SWA - REF 1	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	40
Palm Beach SWA - REF 2	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I	Oklahoma	Wind	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II	Oklahoma	Wind	28
		Total:	191
	Total Net Firm Generating Capability:		195

Non-Firm Energy Purchases (MWH)

Project	County	Fuel	Energy (MWH) Delivered to FPL in 2023
Miami Dade Resource Recovery [1/]	Dade	Solid Waste	775
Broward South Landfill (as-available) [1/]	Broward	Solid Waste	31,208
Lee County Solid Waste[1/]	Lee	Solid Waste	9,877
Next Era energy Resources - Brevard Landfill [1/]	Brevard	Landfill Gas	30,337
Florida Crystals - Okeelanta [1/]	Palm Beach	Bagasse/Wood	42,589
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Collier Landfill [1/]	Collier	Landfill Gas	3,352
Next Era Energy Resources - Seminole Landfill [1/]	Seminole	Landfill Gas	15,892
Tropicana - Bradenton	Manatee	Natural Gas	9,369
Georgia Pacific Palatka Mill	Putnam	Paper by-product	6,346
Aria Energy - Sarasota Landfill [1/]	Sarasota	Landfill Gas	1,845
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Broward Landfill [1/]	Broward	Landfill Gas	576
Fortistar - Charlotte Landfill [1/]	Charlotte	Landfill Gas	345
Customer Owned PV & Wind [1/]	Various	PV/Wind	531,669
International Paper Company [1/]	Escambia	Biomass	3,142
Ascend Performance Materials	Escambia	Gas	119,425
Gulf Coast Solar Center I , II, III[1/]	Vaarious	Sun	215,379
Total Energy from Renewable Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2023 [1/]:			**893,332**
Total Energy from All Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2023:			**1,022,126**

1/ These Non-Firm Energy Purchases are renewable and are reflected on Schedule 11.1, row 9, column 6.

Table I.A.3.2: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Summer MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Summer MW (for August of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Utility Purchases Subtotal:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 1/	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Gulf Solar PPAs 3/	11/17/14	12/31/42	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Summer Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**244**	**244**	**244**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".

2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.

3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermitent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

Table I.A.3.3: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Winter MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Winter MW (for January of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Utility Purchases Subtotal:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 1/	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
MSCG - Kingfisher II 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Gulf Solar PPAs 3/	11/17/14	12/31/42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**
		Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Winter Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**223**	**223**	**223**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".

2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.

3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermitent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

I.A.4 Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has continually explored and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978, and it has consistently been among the leading utilities nationally in achieving substantial DSM efficiencies. These programs include innovative conservation/energy efficiency and load management initiatives. In the FPL service area including FPL NWFL, the company's DSM efforts through the end of 2023 have resulted in a cumulative Summer peak reduction of 5,580 MW at the generator and an estimated cumulative energy savings of 100,422 Gigawatt-Hours (GWh) at the generator. After accounting for the 20% total reserve margin requirement, FPL's DSM efforts through 2023 have eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately sixty-six (66) new 100 MW generating units. Also, it is important to note that FPL has achieved these significant DSM accomplishments while minimizing the DSM-based impact on electric rates for all of its customers by using the Rate Impact Measure (RIM) cost-effectiveness screening calculation approach.

FPL's previous DSM Goals were determined for the years 2020 through 2024. In April of this year, around the same time that FPL files this Site Plan, FPL will also file a new set of DSM Goals for the years 2024 through 2034.

I.A.5 Existing Generating Units in FPL's Service Area

Schedule 1 presents the generating capacity in FPL's service area as of December 31, 2023.

Schedule 1: FPL Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2023

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel		Actual/ Expected		Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Anhinga Solar [2/]		FPL	Clay County													
			29.88213,-81.67618									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.41
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.41
Apalachee Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			30.76055,-85.06952									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.06	36.82
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.06	36.82
Babcock Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	Charlotte County													
			32,33/41S/26E : 4/42S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
Babcock Ranch Solar [2/]		FPL	Charlotte County													
			29,31,32/41S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
Barefoot Bay Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			1, 10, 15,16/30S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
Blackwater Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			30.64691,-86.93821									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.01	28.10
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.01	28.10
Bluefield Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.24354,-80.67097									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.93
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.93
Blue Cypress Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			16/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
Blue Heron Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			28,33/43S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
Blue Indigo Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			2/5N/12W : 35,36/6N/12W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
Blue Springs Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			36/5N/9W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
Cape Canaveral		FPL	Brevard County													
			19/23S/36E									1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-13	Unknown	1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
Cattle Ranch Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County													
			19,24,25/36S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.05
Cavendish Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			27.628,-80.80317									74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.70
Citrus Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			35/36S/25E : 2/37S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
Chautauqua Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Walton County													
			30.87576,-86.20813									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.10	40.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.10	40.32

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel		Actual/ Expected		Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Chipola Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.45643,-85.27719									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	34.28
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	34.28
Coral Farms Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			27,28,33,34/8S/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.78
Cotton Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			7/4N/8W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	40.85
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	40.85
Cypress Pond Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Washington County													
			30.59444, -85.83008									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.16	37.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.16	37.70
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,246,000	1,234	1,246	1,234	1246
	7			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	1,246,000	1,234	1,246	1,234	1,246
Daniel [3/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County, MS													
			42/5S/6W									502,000	502	502	502	502
	1			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	251,000	251	251	251	251
	2			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	251,000	251	251	251	251
DeSoto Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			27/36S/25E									22,950	25	25	0.70	10.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Oct-09	Unknown	22,950	25	25	0.70	10.24
Discovery Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			25,35,36/22S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
Echo River Battery Storage		FPL	Suwannee County													
			24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Echo River Solar [2/]		FPL	Suwannee County													
			24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.94
Elder Branch Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			18, 33S, 21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.43	30.74
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.43	30.74
Egret Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			26,27/2S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
Etonia Creek Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			29.76723,-81.77749									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.24
Everglades Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			25.54255,-80.55434									74,500	74.5	74.5	3.13	23.87
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	3.13	23.87
First City Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			30.91993,-87.34002									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.58
	1									Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.58
				PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown							
Flowers Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.57013,-85.03932									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	32.39
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	32.39

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
3/ Unit capabilities shown represent FPL NW's portion of Daniel units 1 & 2 (50%) located in Mississippi.
This unit was retired in 1st Q 2024.

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FPL Existing Generating Facilities
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(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	Area	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(6) Fuel Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport. Pri.	(8) Fuel Transport. Alt.	(9) Alt. Fuel Days Use	(10) Commercial In-Service Month/Year	(11) Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	(12) Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Net Capability [1/] Winter MW	(14) Net Capability [1/] Summer MW	(15) Firm Capability [2/] Winter MW	(16) Firm Capability [2/] Summer MW
Fort Drum Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			2,11,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Aug-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
Fort Myers		FPL	Lee County													
			35/43S/25E									2,860,000	2,860	2,762	2,860	2,762
	2			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,869,000	1,869	1,808	1,869	1,808
	3			CT	NG	FO2	TK	TK	Unknown	Jun-03	Unknown	868,000	868	852	868	852
	1, 9			GT	FO2	No	WA	No	Unknown	May-74	Unknown	123,000	123	102	123	102
Ghost Orchid Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			4,5 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.33
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.33
Grove Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			29, 33S, 37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
Gulf Clean Energy Center		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			25/1N/30W									1,887,000	1,885	1,887	1,885	1,887
	4			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	75,000	75	75	75	75
	5			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	75,000	75	75	75	75
	6			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-70	Unknown	315,000	315	315	315	315
	7			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Aug-73	Unknown	496,000	496	496	496	496
	8			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	Dec-21	Unknown	926,000	924	926	924	926
Hammock Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			34/43S/30E : 3,4,9,10/44S/30E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
Hibiscus Solar [2/]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			2/43S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
Horizon Solar [2/]		FPL	Alachua County													
			25,35,36/9S/22E : 30, 31/9S/23E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
Immokalee Solar [2/]		FPL	Collier County													
			4, 9, 16, 46S, 29E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	32.62
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	32.62
Indian River Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			30/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
Interstate Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			28,33/34S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
Lakeside Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			28,29,32/37S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
Lansing Smith		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			36/2S/15W									705,000	705	673	705	673
	3			CC	NG	--	PL	--	--	Apr-02	Unknown	665,000	665	641	665	641
	A			CT	LO	--	TK	--	--	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	40	32	40	32
Lauderdale		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,228,400	1,218	1,224	1,218	1,224
	6			CT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	1,155,000	1,145	1,155	1,145	1,155
	3, 5			GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-70	Unknown	73,400	73	69	73	69
Loggerhead Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			21/37S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.20
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.20

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
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(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	-16.00
									Alt.		Actual/					
							Fuel		Fuel	Commercial	Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
	Unit			Unit	Fuel		Transport.		Days	In-Service	Retirement	Nameplate	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Plant Name	No.	Area	Location	Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	MW	MW	MW	MW
Magnolia Springs Solar [2/]		FPL	Clay County													
			15,16,21,22/7S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.08	38.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.08	38.05
Manatee Battery Storage		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									409,000	409	409	409	409
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	409,000	409	409	409	409
Manatee Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
Manatee		FPL	Manatee County													
			18/33S/20E									2,984,000	1,346	1,244	1,346	1,244
	1 [4/]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Oct-76	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	2 [4/]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Dec-77	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,346,000	1,346	1,244	1,346	1,244
Martin		FPL	Martin County													
			30/39S/38E									2,367,000	2,367	2,223	2,367	2,223
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Feb-94	Unknown	520,000	520	487	520	487
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Apr-94	Unknown	520,000	520	487	520	487
	8			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,327,000	1,327	1,249	1,327	1,249
Miami Dade Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			13/55S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
Nassau Solar [2/]		FPL	Nassau County													
			2/1N/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
Northern Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			13,18/3S/20E : 24/3S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
Okeechobee		FPL	Okeechobee													
			2/33S/35E									1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Mar-19	Unknown	1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
Okeechobee Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			1,12,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21
Orange Blossom Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			19/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
Palm Bay Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			19,30/30S/37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
Pea Ridge		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			15/1N/29W									15,000	15	12	15	12
	1			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	2			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	3			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
Pelican Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			6,7/34S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.89
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.89

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

4/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.

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FPL Existing Generating Facilities
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(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel	Commercial	Actual/ Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Fuel Alt.	Transport Pri.	Transport Alt.	Days Use	In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Perdido LFG		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
												3,000	3	3	3	3
	1			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pink Trail Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.29783,-80.54214									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.57	21.81
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.57	21.81
Pioneer Trail Solar [3/]		FPL	Volusia County													
			21/17S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.62
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.62
Port Everglades		FPL	City of Hollywood													
			23/50S/42E									1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-16	Unknown	1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
Riviera Beach		FPL	City of Riviera Beach													
			33/42S/432E									1,398,000	1,398	1,290	1,398	1,290
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-14	Unknown	1,398,000	1,398	1,290	1,398	1,290
Rodeo Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			23,24,25,26,27/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
Sabal Palm Solar [2/]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			33/42S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jun-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21
Sanford		FPL	Volusia County													
			16/19S/30E									2,498,000	2,498	2,380	2,498	2,380
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Oct-03	Unknown	1,272,000	1,272	1,190	1,272	1,190
	5			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,226,000	1,226	1,190	1,226	1,190
Sawgrass Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			20, 21, 28, 29, 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	33.00
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	33.00
Saw Palmetto Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			30.4213,-85.44103									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.22	38.36
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.22	38.36
Shirer Branch Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.39891,-85.27975									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.20	38.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.20	38.21
Scherer [6/]		FPL NWFL	Monroe, GA													
												215,000	215	215	215	215
	3			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jan-87	4th Q 2028	215,000	215	215	215	215
Southfork Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			26/33S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
Space Coast Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			13/23S/36E									10,000	10	10	0.13	3.74
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-10	Unknown	10,000	10	10	0.13	3.74
St. Lucie [7/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			16/36S/41E									1,863,000	1,863	1,821	1,863	1,821
	1			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	May-76	Unknown	1,003,000	1,003	981	1,003	981
	2			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-83	Unknown	860,000	860	840	860	840

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
6/ Unit capabilities shown represent FPL NWFL's portion of Scherer Unit 3 (25%) located in Georgia.
7/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer/1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer/860 Winter MW.
FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively, as shown above. FPL's share of the deliverable capacity from each unit is approx. 92.5% and excludes the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) and Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) combined portion of approximately 7.448% per unit.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
									Alt.		Actual/					
							Fuel		Fuel	Commercial	Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability 1/		Firm Capability 2/	
	Unit			Unit	Fuel		Transport		Days	In-Service	Retirement	Nameplate	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Plant Name	No.	Area	Location	Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	MW	MW	MW	MW
Sundew Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			17, 37S, 38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.17
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.17
Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Sunshine Gateway Solar 2/		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
Sweetbay Solar 2/		FPL	Martin County													
			17,19/39S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15
Trailside Solar 2/		FPL	St. Johns County													
			25,36/8S/28E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
Turkey Point		FPL	Miami Dade County													
			27/57S/40E									3,083,000	3,083	2,973	3,083	2,973
	3			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Nov-72	Unknown	859,000	859	837	859	837
	4			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-73	Unknown	866,000	866	844	866	844
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-07	Unknown	1,358,000	1,358	1,292	1,358	1,292
Twin Lakes Solar 2/		FPL	Putnam County													
			19,20,25/10S/24E : 30/10S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
Union Springs Solar 2/		FPL	Union County													
			3,4,9,10/6S/20E : 33/5S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
West County		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			29/43S/40E									4,047,000	4,047	3,771	4,047	3,771
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	2			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Nov-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-11	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
Wildflower Solar 2/		FPL	Desoto County													
			25,26,/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
Wild Azalea Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Gadsden County													
			30.6758,-84.74033									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.25	39.58
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.25	39.58
Willow Solar 2/		FPL	Manatee County													
			2,3,10,11/35S/22E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2023 8/ =													**34,934**	**33,744**	**-**	**-**
Total Firm System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2023 9/ =													**-**	**-**	**30,179**	**31,264**

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
8/ The Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity value shown includes FPL-owned firm and non-firm generating capacity.
9/ The System Firm Generating Capacity value shown includes only firm generating capacity.

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CHAPTER II

Forecast of Electric Power Demand

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II. Forecast of Electric Power Demand

II.A. Overview of the Load Forecasting Process

As discussed in Chapter I, the FPL NWFL division was integrated into the FPL electric operating system to form a single FPL integrated system in mid-2022. In this document, the load forecasts for the single integrated utility will be presented and these forecasts reflect the growth of the new integrated system, including the benefits of load diversity on system peak demand.

The load forecasting team developed the forecasts of customers, sales, net energy for load (NEL), and peak demands presented in this 2024 Site Plan. The forecasts presented in this Site Plan were developed using consistent methodologies for both the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas. These methodologies were also used to develop the forecasts previously presented in the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans. The load forecasting team continues to evaluate and implement appropriate enhancements to the forecasting methodologies for this and upcoming forecasts.

The long-term forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads for the integrated system are developed annually. The forecasts for the integrated system for years 2024 and beyond were developed by combining the forecasts for the FPL legacy and FPL NWFL areas. This is consistent with the forecasting methods employed for the 2022 and 2023 Site Plans. These forecasts are utilized throughout this 2024 Site Plan and are key inputs in the resource planning analyses that led to the integrated resource plans presented in this document.

The following pages describe how the forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads were initially developed separately for the FPL legacy and FPL NWFL areas and then combined into a single set of forecasts for the integrated system. This approach is because the historical data needed to develop the forecasts are for the legacy areas; historical data for the integrated system was not available when the forecasts were developed.

Similar to previous forecasts, the drivers for the forecasts include household growth, economic conditions, electricity prices, weather, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The forecasts for customers, energy sales, NEL, and summer peak demands are 50% probability (P50) forecasts, which means there is a 50% probability that actual results will be either higher or lower than the forecast.

The projections for population growth, household growth, and other economic variables are obtained from S&P Global (previously known as IHS Markit), a leading economic forecasting firm that has been previously used by FPL. Additionally, the projections for electric vehicle adoption and impact come from Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Wood Mackenzie while the projections for private solar adoption and impact are from Wood Mackenzie. Both Bloomberg and Wood Mackenzie are well known for their financial and energy forecasts. Using statistical models, these inputs are quantified in terms of their impact on the respective forecasts.

Weather is a key factor that affects energy sales and peak demand. The weather variables for use in the forecasting models are as follows:

1. The residential, commercial, and industrial energy models incorporate heating degree hours and/or cooling degree hours. The threshold temperatures differ based on how each customer group responds to temperatures.
2. The Summer peak demand models incorporate maximum temperatures and the buildup of cooling degree hours for the two days prior to the peak Summer day, while the Winter peak demand models incorporate minimum temperatures on the peak Winter day and the buildup of heating degree hours on the day prior to the peak day. Additional details are provided later in this chapter.

The weather variables used in the FPL models are based on a composite hourly temperature from the following weather stations: Miami, Fort Myers, Daytona Beach, and West Palm Beach. The temperatures for each weather station are weighted based on the energy sales associated with that region. The resulting composite temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models as well as the peak day temperatures used in the Summer and Winter peak demand models.

The weather variables used in the FPL NWFL models are based on the hourly temperatures from the Pensacola weather station. The Pensacola hourly temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models, the peak day cooling degree hours used in the Summer peak demand model, and the temperatures used in the Winter peak demand model.

II.B. Customer Forecasts

The customer forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level customer forecasts for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The class-level customer forecasts were developed using a combination of regression models, exponential smoothing models, and inputs regarding wholesale contracts. The statistical models were developed using the software package MetrixND. The methods and tools used to develop the customer forecasts are consistent with those used for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor changes to model specifications.

The residential customer forecasts were developed using regression models which include households, real Florida GSP, 30-year treasury rates, lag dependent variables, and binary variables. The commercial customer models were segmented by rate code and the models were a combination of regression models and exponential smoothing models. The commercial regression models included total non-agriculture employment for FL, lagged dependent variables, and binary variables. The industrial customer models were also segmented by rate code and the models were a combination of a regression model and exponential smoothing models. The industrial regression model included housing starts, lagged dependent variables, and a binary variable. The customer forecasts for the Metro and Other customer classes were developed by applying the last known value since little to no changes are expected in these customer classes. The Street & Highway Lighting forecast was developed by the lighting team. Resale (wholesale) customers were forecasted based on known or likely wholesale contracts.

Total customer growth is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% during the forecast period. The primary driver of customer growth is population growth.

II.C. Energy Sales Forecasts

Energy sales forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level energy sales forecasts for the Legacy FPL and FPL NWFL areas. First, forecasts were developed for the major revenue classes, wholesale energy sales, and losses. Next, energy adjustments were calculated for factors such as electric vehicles and private solar and were applied to the class-level energy sales forecasts. Finally, these forecasts were then aggregated up to arrive at NEL forecasts (a bottom-up approach). The statistical models used in the energy sales forecasting process were developed using the software package MetrixND.

The methods and tools used to develop the energy sales forecasts were consistent with those used for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor updates to model specifications.

1. **Residential Sales**

The residential energy sales forecasts were developed using econometric models. Residential energy sales were first expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was then multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the residential billed energy sales forecast. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecast. The residential energy use per customer per billing day models include variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, real wages per household, the twelve-month moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The residential energy sales forecasts were also adjusted to reflect the anticipated impacts of continued adoption of electric vehicles and private solar.

2024 residential energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 54.6% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.7% over the forecast period.

2. **Commercial Sales**

The commercial energy sales forecasts were also developed using econometric models where the energy sales were expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the commercial billed energy sales forecasts. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecasts. The commercial energy use per customer forecasts were developed using separate models based on rate code. The two FPL models were for small/medium customers (commercial customers on energy only and demand rates less than 500 kilowatt) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 500 kW or higher). The FPL NWFL models were for small customers (commercial customers on General Service or GS rates) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 25 kW or higher). The commercial energy sales models utilize variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, employment, real gross state product, the twelve-month or four-month moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The commercial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts are then added together to arrive at the total commercial sales forecast. The total commercial energy sales forecast was also adjusted to reflect the impacts of private solar.

2024 commercial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 41.1% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.5% over the forecast period.

3. Industrial Sales

The projected industrial class energy sales were also forecasted using both econometric and exponential smoothing models. Industrial energy sales were expressed as either energy sales per customer or energy sales per customer per bill day. The resulting forecasts were then multiplied by bill days and/or customers to arrive at the billed energy sales forecasts. Energy usage for FPL's small and medium industrial customers (industrial customers on rate GS) was forecasted using an econometric model which included a lag dependent variable and binary variables while energy usage for large industrial customers were forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. FPL NWFL's industrial energy usage was forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. The industrial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts were then added together to arrive at the total industrial sales forecast.

2024 industrial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 3.8% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% over the forecast period.

4. Railroad & Railways Sales and Street and Highway Sales

The Railroad & Railway class consists solely of Miami-Dade County's Metrorail system. The Railroad & Railways sales forecast was developed using a regression model which included monthly binary variables and autoregressive terms.

The forecast inputs for Street and Highway sales forecasts were provided by FPL's lighting team.

5. Other Public Authority Sales

This class consists of a sports field rate schedule (which is closed to new customers) and one governmental account. The forecast for this class was developed using an exponential smoothing model.

6. Total Sales to Ultimate Customer

The sales forecasts for each of the revenue classes were each summed to produce the Total Sales to Ultimate Customer forecasts.

7. Sales for Resale

Sales for Resale (wholesale) customers are comprised of sales to municipalities and/or electric co-operatives. These customers differ from jurisdictional customers in that they are not the ultimate users of electricity. Instead, they resell this electricity to their own customers.

The Sales for Resale forecast includes wholesale loads served under full and partial-requirements contracts that provide other utilities all, or a portion of, their load requirements at a level of service equivalent to FPL's own native load customers. There are currently twelve customers in this class: Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, Lee County Electric Cooperative, New Smyrna Beach, Wauchula, Homestead, Quincy, Moore Haven, Florida Public Utilities Company, Blountstown, Alachua, Jacksonville Electric Authority, and Bartow.

Since May 2011, FPL has provided service to the Florida Keys Electric Cooperative under a long-term, full-requirements contract which continues through 2032, with an option to extend the contract through 2052. The sales to Florida Keys Electric Cooperative are based on customer-supplied information and historical coincidence factors.

FPL sales to Lee County began in 2010. Lee County has a contract with FPL for the full requirements of their load, which began in 2014 and continues through 2033, with an option to extend the contract through 2053. Forecasted NEL for Lee County is based on customer-supplied information and historical usage trends.

FPL sales to New Smyrna Beach began in February 2014. The contract continues through December 2027. Under a second contract, additional sales to New Smyrna Beach began in July 2017 and also continues through December 2027. The two contracts have the option to be extended for three years through 2030.

FPL sales to Wauchula began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

FPL sales to Homestead began in August 2015. The contract continues through December 2028. Under a separate contract, additional sales to Homestead began in January 2020 and are projected to continue through December 2028.

FPL sales to Quincy began in January 2016. The contract continues through December 2027.

FPL sales to Moore Haven began in July 2016. The contract continues through December 2025.

FPL sales to Florida Public Utilities Company are under four contracts, with two that began sales in January 2018 and the other two that began in 2020. All contracts continue through December 2026 and have a four-year extension option.

FPL sales to Blountstown began in May 2022 and continue through April 2027.

FPL sales to Alachua began in April 2022 and continue through March 2029.

FPL sales to Jacksonville Electric Authority began in January 2022 and continue through December 2041.

FPL sales to Bartow began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

II.D. Net Energy for Load (NEL)

The NEL forecasts for the years 2024 through 2033 are the sums of the retail energy, wholesale energy, and losses forecasts. Through the use of the energy efficiency variable, the retail energy sales forecast includes the impacts from major energy efficiency codes and standards, including those associated with the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and savings resulting from the use of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and light emitting diodes (LEDs). The estimated impact from these codes and standards includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes. The impact of these savings began in 2005, and, from that year forward, their cumulative impact on NEL for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of 10,430 GWh by 2033. This represents a 6.8% reduction in what the forecasted NEL for 2033 would have been absent these codes and standards. The incremental reduction from 2024 to 2033 is expected to be 4,982 GWh. The estimated impacts from codes and standards are based on the energy efficiency variables in the respective energy models. Collectively, this represents an extraordinary amount of energy efficiency on the integrated system. In addition, this energy efficiency is not funded through Energy Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) Clause rates paid by the general body of customers.

Adjustments were made to the NEL forecast to address the impact of incremental private (customer-owned) solar that is projected to be added during the forecast period. The impact of private solar on the NEL forecast for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of approximately 8,000 GWh by 2033. Adjustments were also made for the additional load projected to be added due to the incremental adoption of new plug-in EVs. This results in an increase on the integrated system of approximately 9,900 GWh by 2033.

The combined NEL impacts of the adjustments for private solar and EV programs are an incremental net increase of almost 2,000 GWh by the end of the Site Plan forecast period, compared to the incremental net increase of approximately 3,500 GWh in the prior Site Plan. Although there was an increase in the impact of private solar, the substantial growth in the load additions from plug-in EVs more than offset the impact of load reductions due to private solar.

II.E. System Peak Forecasts

The rate of absolute growth in peak load is a function of the size of the customer base, projected economic conditions, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak load forecast models capture these behavioral relationships. The peak load forecasts also reflect changes in load from private solar, plug-in EVs, economic development riders, and wholesale requirements contracts.

The monthly peak loads for the integrated system from 2024 and beyond are the highest hourly demand from the forecasted system hourly load forecast, which was developed by first adjusting FPL NWFL's load to reflect Eastern time zone and then summing the forecasted system hourly loads for the systems. The integrated system peak load forecast reflects the growth in peak load and includes the expected reduction to the peak demand for the integrated system that results from load diversity.

When viewed as separate systems or regions, the loads peak at different times which results in load diversity, primarily due to the FPL NWFL system being located in a different time zone than the rest of the FPL system. The benefit of load diversity is a reduction to the integrated system peak demand. By 2033, the peak demand reductions from load diversity are projected to be 138 MW in the Summer and 589 MW in the Winter.

The savings from energy efficiency codes and standards incorporated into the peak forecast include the impacts from the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and the use of CFLs and LEDs. The impact from these energy efficiency standards began in 2005, and their cumulative reduction, from that year, on the integrated Summer peak is projected to reach approximately 8,700 MW by 2033. This reduction includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes.

For the integrated system, the cumulative 2033 impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to effectively reduce the Summer peak by approximately 28% and the Winter peak by approximately 6% for that year. From the end of 2023 through 2033, the projected incremental impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are a reduction on the Summer peak of approximately 2,601 MW and a reduction on the Winter peak of approximately 589 MW.

As noted previously, the peak forecasts were also adjusted for the estimated load impacts from private solar and plug-in EVs. Plug-in EVs are projected to increase peak load on the integrated system by approximately 2,400 MW in the Summer and 1,000 MW in the Winter by the end of 2033. Incremental additions of private solar on the integrated system are expected to decrease system peak load by approximately 2,000 MW in the Summer and 140 MW in the Winter by the end of 2033.

The forecasting methodologies for Summer, Winter, and monthly system peaks are discussed below.

1. System Summer Peak

The Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system is the highest hourly demand during the Summer months from the integrated system hourly forecast which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in Summer peak load while reflecting the previously mentioned peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Summer peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in August.

The Summer peak forecasts were developed using econometric models where the peak loads were expressed as Summer peak load per customer and the resulting projected peak loads per customer were multiplied by the forecast number of customers to arrive at the Summer peak load forecasts. The models included variables for weather, employment or income, and peak load reductions from change in energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak loads were then adjusted to account for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirements contracts to derive FPL's system Summer peak.

2. System Winter Peak

The Winter peak forecast presented in this Site Plan is the highest hourly demand during the Winter months from the integrated system hourly forecast, which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Winter peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in Winter peak while reflecting the Winter peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Winter peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in January.

FPL developed P50 normal weather Winter peak loads using two econometric models, one each for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The model for FPL expressed Winter peak load as peak load per customer and included weather variables, employment, and binary variables. The projected peak load per customer was multiplied by the customer forecast to arrive at the projected Winter peak load. The projections were then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirement contracts to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load. The model for FPL NWFL expressed Winter peak load as peak load and included weather, customers, peak load reductions from changes in energy efficiency codes and standards, a binary variable, and an autoregressive term. The projected load was then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar and plug-in EVs to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load.

3. Monthly Peak Forecasts

The forecasting process for the monthly peaks assumes the Summer peak for FPL occurs in the month of August while the Summer peak for FPL NWFL occurs in the month of July. It also assumes that the Winter peak for both areas occur in the month of January. Finally, the remaining monthly peaks are forecasted based on the historical relationship between the monthly peaks and the annual Summer peak.

The monthly peak demand forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the highest hourly demand by month from the integrated system hourly forecasts. This approach ensures the integrated monthly peak demand forecast reflects the growth in monthly peaks as well as the monthly peak demand reductions associated with load diversity. The Summer peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in August because of the large size of the FPL legacy area. The Winter peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in January.

II.F. Hourly Load Forecast

The forecasted values for system hourly load on the integrated system were the summation of the FPL and FPL NWFL hourly load for the period. The FPL NWFL system hourly load was adjusted from Central to Eastern time zone to be consistent with FPL's system hourly load.

Forecasted values for FPL's system hourly load were developed using a system load forecasting program named MetrixLT. This model uses years of historical FPL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL's monthly peaks and energy.

Forecasted values for FPL NWFL's system hourly load were also developed using MetrixLT, which uses historical FPL NWFL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL NWFL's monthly peaks and energy.

II.G. Uncertainty

Uncertainty is inherent in the load forecasting process. This uncertainty can result from a number of factors, including unexpected changes in consumer behavior, structural shifts in the economy, economic/business cycles, and fluctuating weather conditions. Large weather fluctuations can and frequently do result in significant deviations between actual and forecasted peak demands. In particular, Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than those observed for the Summer peak or NEL.

The inherent uncertainty in load forecasting is addressed in different ways regarding the overall resource planning and operational planning work. With respect to resource planning work, the utilization of a 20% total reserve margin (TRM) criterion, a Loss-of-Load-Probability (LOLP) criterion of 0.1 days per year, and a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) criterion are designed to maintain reliable electric service for customers in light of forecasting and other uncertainties. In addition, FPL's Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than the Summer peak or NEL, and this greater volatility results in additional risks to FPL's ability to serve winter load. FPL continues to analyze system impacts of Winter peak demands due to this greater volatility.

II.H. DSM

In this Site Plan, FPL accounts for the effects of its DSM energy efficiency programs through August 2023, which are embedded in the actual usage data for forecasting purposes. In addition, FPL accounts for the following projected DSM MW and MWh impacts as “line item reductions” to the forecasts as part of the IRP process: 1) the impacts of incremental energy efficiency that have been implemented after the 2023 Summer peaks have occurred, 2) projected impacts from incremental energy efficiency and load management, and 3) the impacts from previous signups in FPL’s load management programs that will continue through 2033. After making these line-item adjustments to the load forecasted load values, the resulting “firm” load forecast, as shown in Chapter III in Schedules 7.1 and 7.2, is then used in the IRP work. All of these adjustments will be included in FPL’s 2024 DSM Goals filing.

Historical and Forecast Load Information – Schedules 2-4

Schedules 2 through 4 below provide information regarding FPL’s historical and forecasted load. Note that all historical information combines the load information of FPL and FPL NWFL.

Schedule 2.1
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & Residential			**Commercial**		
Year	Population	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer
2014	10,586,615	2.32	60,565	4,555,793	13,294	49,522	580,341	85,333
2015	10,758,616	2.33	64,211	4,618,890	13,902	51,266	587,965	87,193
2016	10,937,941	2.34	64,045	4,680,566	13,683	51,224	596,232	85,913
2017	11,075,378	2.34	63,418	4,740,017	13,379	50,964	604,336	84,331
2018	11,171,510	2.33	64,616	4,798,780	13,465	51,223	610,454	83,909
2019	11,256,787	2.30	65,845	4,886,791	13,474	51,853	622,212	83,336
2020	11,332,537	2.28	69,197	4,960,827	13,949	49,685	628,861	79,007
2021	11,441,385	2.27	67,162	5,036,950	13,334	50,506	636,044	79,407
2022	11,630,105	2.27	69,348	5,113,455	13,562	51,851	641,613	80,813
2023	11,827,634	2.28	70,206	5,179,816	13,554	52,507	642,772	81,689

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.
These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Schedule 2.1
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & Residential			Commercial		
Year	Population	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer
2024	11,993,837	2.29	68,593	5,245,403	13,077	51,642	649,222	79,544
2025	12,133,534	2.28	69,195	5,313,401	13,023	51,809	655,600	79,025
2026	12,257,559	2.28	70,041	5,381,547	13,015	52,097	661,594	78,744
2027	12,377,799	2.27	70,890	5,450,738	13,006	52,404	667,349	78,525
2028	12,497,918	2.26	72,054	5,521,018	13,051	52,659	671,986	78,364
2029	12,620,793	2.26	73,408	5,592,417	13,126	53,041	677,426	78,298
2030	12,747,013	2.25	74,805	5,664,447	13,206	53,344	682,635	78,144
2031	12,876,189	2.24	76,370	5,736,250	13,314	53,598	687,730	77,935
2032	13,007,101	2.24	78,130	5,808,531	13,451	53,817	692,717	77,690
2033	13,138,954	2.23	79,850	5,881,588	13,576	53,991	697,594	77,396

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Schedule 2.2
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads & Railways	Street & Highway Lighting	Sales to Public Authorities	Sales to Ultimate Consumers
Year	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2014	4,790	10,673	448,832	91	471	24	115,464
2015	4,840	11,566	418,477	92	473	23	120,906
2016	4,889	12,018	406,809	92	472	23	120,744
2017	4,701	11,909	394,738	83	473	41	119,680
2018	4,770	11,855	402,350	80	475	23	121,186
2019	4,750	12,049	394,249	82	455	23	123,008
2020	4,749	12,244	387,863	71	445	20	124,166
2021	4,721	12,790	369,087	68	433	19	122,908
2022	4,714	14,094	334,458	71	427	39	126,450
2023	4,617	15,625	295,521	67	420	86	127,904

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

Schedule 2.2
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads & Railways	Street & Highway Lighting	Sales to Public Authorities	Sales to Ultimate Consumers
Year	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2024	4,773	15,522	307,519	74	438	91	125,612
2025	4,998	15,664	319,103	74	448	91	126,615
2026	5,103	15,720	324,589	74	458	91	127,863
2027	5,125	15,691	326,602	74	468	91	129,052
2028	5,175	15,659	330,466	74	479	91	130,533
2029	5,174	15,642	330,771	74	491	91	132,279
2030	5,170	15,619	331,006	74	491	91	133,974
2031	5,171	15,583	331,845	74	491	91	135,795
2032	5,172	15,532	332,976	74	491	91	137,775
2033	5,172	15,448	334,785	74	491	91	139,668

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (10) and Col.(15) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

Schedule 2.3
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1) Year	(17) Sales for Resale GWh	(18) Utility Use & Losses GWh	(19) Net Energy For Load GWh	(20) Average No. of Other Customers	(21) Total Average Number of Customers
2014	5,707	6,833	128,004	4,393	5,151,199
2015	6,940	6,906	134,752	4,517	5,222,938
2016	6,953	5,951	133,649	4,603	5,293,419
2017	6,724	6,056	132,460	4,674	5,360,936
2018	7,091	6,227	134,504	4,923	5,426,012
2019	7,571	6,585	137,165	5,357	5,526,409
2020	8,503	6,514	139,183	5,743	5,607,675
2021	7,081	6,779	136,768	6,151	5,691,935
2022	8,476	5,990	140,916	6,688	5,775,850
2023	8,565	7,287	143,756	6,947	5,845,160

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (19) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18). Historical NEL includes the impacts of existing conservation and agrees to Col. (5) on schedule 3.3.

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8) + Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20)

Schedule 2.3
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy For Load GWh	Average No. of Other Customers	Total Average Number of Customers
2024	8,524	6,328	140,464	7,148	5,917,295
2025	8,549	6,591	141,755	7,363	5,992,028
2026	8,551	6,572	142,986	7,609	6,066,470
2027	8,405	6,591	144,048	7,891	6,141,670
2028	7,926	6,638	145,096	8,223	6,216,886
2029	7,521	6,745	146,546	8,613	6,294,098
2030	7,507	6,803	148,285	8,613	6,371,313
2031	6,915	6,863	149,573	8,609	6,448,172
2032	6,917	6,981	151,672	8,609	6,525,390
2033	6,942	7,070	153,681	8,609	6,603,239

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (19) represents forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation and agrees to Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18).

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8) + Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20).

Schedule 3.1
History of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2014	25,117	1,230	23,887	0	1,010	1,737	843	1,090	23,264
2015	25,361	1,381	23,980	0	878	1,779	826	1,104	23,657
2016	26,044	1,443	24,601	0	882	1,809	836	1,119	24,326
2017	25,662	1,467	24,194	0	910	1,826	825	1,135	23,927
2018	25,411	1,418	23,993	0	866	1,839	866	1,149	23,679
2019	26,594	1,367	25,227	0	852	1,850	879	1,159	24,863
2020	26,400	1,595	24,805	0	845	1,861	887	1,175	24,668
2021	26,248	1,401	24,847	0	830	1,874	882	1,190	24,536
2022	26,429	1,572	24,857	0	827	1,886	871	1,201	24,731
2023	28,461	1,652	26,808	0	797	1,900	946	1,210	26,718

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Summer peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col.(6) values for 2015-on reflect a hardware communications issue identified in 2015 that was subsequently resolved. A number of participating customers did not respond to FPL's efforts to reach them or refused access to correct the equipment problem at their home. As a result, these customers were removed from the program.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

Schedule 3.1
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
August of Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management*	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management*	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2024	27,733	1,721	26,011	0	843	22	976	30	25,862
2025	27,987	1,712	26,274	0	842	22	976	30	26,116
2026	28,221	1,713	26,508	0	833	22	974	30	26,362
2027	28,425	1,694	26,732	0	816	22	971	30	26,586
2028	28,767	1,542	27,225	0	801	22	969	30	26,946
2029	29,108	1,451	27,657	0	788	22	966	30	27,302
2030	29,492	1,457	28,035	0	775	22	964	30	27,701
2031	29,946	1,330	28,616	0	762	22	962	30	28,170
2032	30,592	1,337	29,255	0	750	22	960	30	28,830
2033	31,226	1,342	29,885	0	737	22	958	30	29,479

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected August values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

Schedule 3.2
History of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Firm Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2014	19,504	975	18,529	0	828	1161	590	510	18,087
2015	21,961	1,403	20,558	0	822	1204	551	522	20,588
2016	18,826	1,167	17,659	0	742	1232	570	528	17,514
2017	19,320	1,187	18,133	0	759	1238	577	541	17,984
2018	21,533	1,332	20,201	0	750	1244	588	547	20,194
2019	17,941	1,498	16,442	0	706	1248	613	557	16,621
2020	19,569	1,312	18,257	0	702	1253	614	568	18,253
2021	17,486	1,344	16,142	0	689	1256	619	580	16,178
2022	21,027	1,230	19,797	0	681	1258	628	584	19,718
2023	19,271	1,214	18,057	0	670	1263	631	589	17,970

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Winter peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col.(6) values for 2015-on reflect a hardware communications issue identified in 2015 that was subsequently resolved. A number of participating customers did not respond to FPL's efforts to reach them or refused access to correct the equipment problem at their home. As a result, these customers were removed from the program.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

Schedule 3.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January of Year	Total	Firm Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management*	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management*	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2024	22,466	1,396	21,070	0	693	8	678	21	21,066
2025	22,695	1,370	21,325	0	695	8	684	21	21,287
2026	23,028	1,372	21,656	0	690	8	684	21	21,625
2027	23,354	1,365	21,989	0	677	8	684	21	21,965
2028	23,691	1,280	22,411	0	663	8	684	21	22,315
2029	24,016	1,210	22,806	0	653	8	684	21	22,651
2030	24,416	1,200	23,215	0	642	8	684	21	23,060
2031	24,717	1,078	23,639	0	632	8	684	21	23,372
2032	25,190	1,084	24,106	0	622	8	684	21	23,856
2033	25,664	1,090	24,575	0	612	8	684	21	24,340

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected January values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

Schedule 3.3
History of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator" values except for Col (8))

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	Residential Conservation GWh	C/I Conservation GWh	Actual Net Energy For Load GWh	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Actual Total Retail Sales (GWh)	Load Factor(%)
2014	134,669	3,720	2,945	128,004	5,707	6,833	115,464	58.2%
2015	141,611	3,862	2,997	134,752	6,940	6,906	120,906	60.7%
2016	140,578	3,891	3,038	133,649	6,953	5,951	120,744	58.4%
2017	139,467	3,920	3,088	132,460	6,724	6,056	119,680	58.9%
2018	141,604	3,947	3,153	134,504	7,091	6,227	121,186	60.4%
2019	144,323	3,972	3,186	137,165	7,571	6,585	123,008	58.9%
2020	146,397	3,995	3,219	139,183	8,503	6,514	124,166	60.0%
2021	144,025	4,021	3,236	136,768	7,081	6,779	122,908	59.5%
2022	148,226	4,057	3,253	140,916	8,476	5,990	126,450	60.9%
2023	151,150	4,091	3,303	143,756	8,565	7,287	127,904	57.7%

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) represents derived NEL not including conservation using the formula: Col. (2) = Col. (3) + Col. (4) + Col. (5)

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are annual (12-month) DSM values and represent total GWh reductions experienced each year.

Col. (8) is the Total Retail Sales calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7). These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and the greater of Col. (2) from Schedules 3.1 and 3.2 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

Schedule 3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator"values except for Col (8))

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Forecasted Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	Residential Conservation GWh	C/I Conservation GWh	Net Energy For Load Adjusted for DSM GWh	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Forecasted Total Billed Retail Energy Sales w/o DSM GWh	Load Factor(%)
2024	140,464	50	59	140,355	8,524	6,328	125,612	57.6%
2025	141,755	50	59	141,646	8,549	6,591	126,615	57.8%
2026	142,986	50	59	142,877	8,551	6,572	127,863	57.8%
2027	144,048	50	59	143,939	8,405	6,591	129,052	57.8%
2028	145,096	50	59	144,987	7,926	6,638	130,533	57.4%
2029	146,546	50	59	146,437	7,521	6,745	132,279	57.4%
2030	148,285	50	59	148,176	7,507	6,803	133,974	57.4%
2031	149,573	50	59	149,464	6,915	6,863	135,795	57.0%
2032	151,672	50	59	151,563	6,917	6,981	137,775	56.4%
2033	153,681	50	59	153,572	6,942	7,070	139,668	56.1%

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) represents Forecasted NEL and does <u>not</u> include incremental conservation. It is the summation of Cols. (3) through (5).

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are forecasted values representing reduction on sales from incremental conservation

Col. (5) is forecasted NEL and includes incremental conservation as well compnay use and losses.

Col. (8) is Total Retail Sales. The values are calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (2) - Col. (6) - Col. (7).
These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and Col. (10) from Schedule 3.1 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

Schedule 4
Previous Year Actual and Two-Year Forecast of
Total Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load (NEL) by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	2023 ACTUAL		2024 FORECAST		2025 FORECAST	
Month	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh
JAN	19,271	10,120	22,486	10,273	22,715	10,454
FEB	20,489	9,545	21,083	9,766	21,283	9,605
MAR	22,599	11,072	20,984	10,301	21,170	10,379
APR	22,935	11,351	22,446	10,845	22,645	10,924
MAY	24,063	12,534	24,785	12,264	25,007	12,364
JUN	26,988	13,200	26,691	13,102	26,935	13,248
JUL	27,504	14,938	27,164	13,975	27,409	14,120
AUG	28,461	15,262	27,785	14,051	28,039	14,243
SEP	26,250	13,312	26,705	13,031	26,947	13,156
OCT	24,554	12,058	24,914	12,147	25,140	12,297
NOV	21,176	10,446	21,785	10,271	21,982	10,395
DEC	19,977	9,918	20,581	10,443	20,766	10,575
Annual Values:		**143,756**		**140,469**		**141,761**

Col. (3) annual value shown is consistent with the value shown in Col.(5) of Schedule 3.3.

Cols. (4) through (7) do not include the impacts of cumulative load management, incremental utility conservation, or incremental load management.

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CHAPTER III

Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

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III. Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

III.A. FPL's Resource Planning:

FPL utilizes its well-established, integrated resource planning (IRP) process, in whole or in part as dictated by analysis needs, to determine: (i) the magnitude and timing of needed resources, and (ii) the type of resources that should be added. This section describes FPL's basic IRP process which was used during 2023 and early 2024 to develop the resource plans for FPL's system that are presented in this 2024 Site Plan. It also discusses some of the key assumptions, in addition to a new load forecast discussed in the previous chapter, which were used in developing this resource plan.

Four Fundamental Steps of FPL's Resource Planning:

The four fundamental steps of FPL's resource planning process are:

Step 1: Determine the magnitude and timing of FPL's new resource needs;

Step 2: Identify which resource options and resource plans can meet the determined magnitude and timing of projected resource needs (*e.g.*, identify competing options and resource plans);

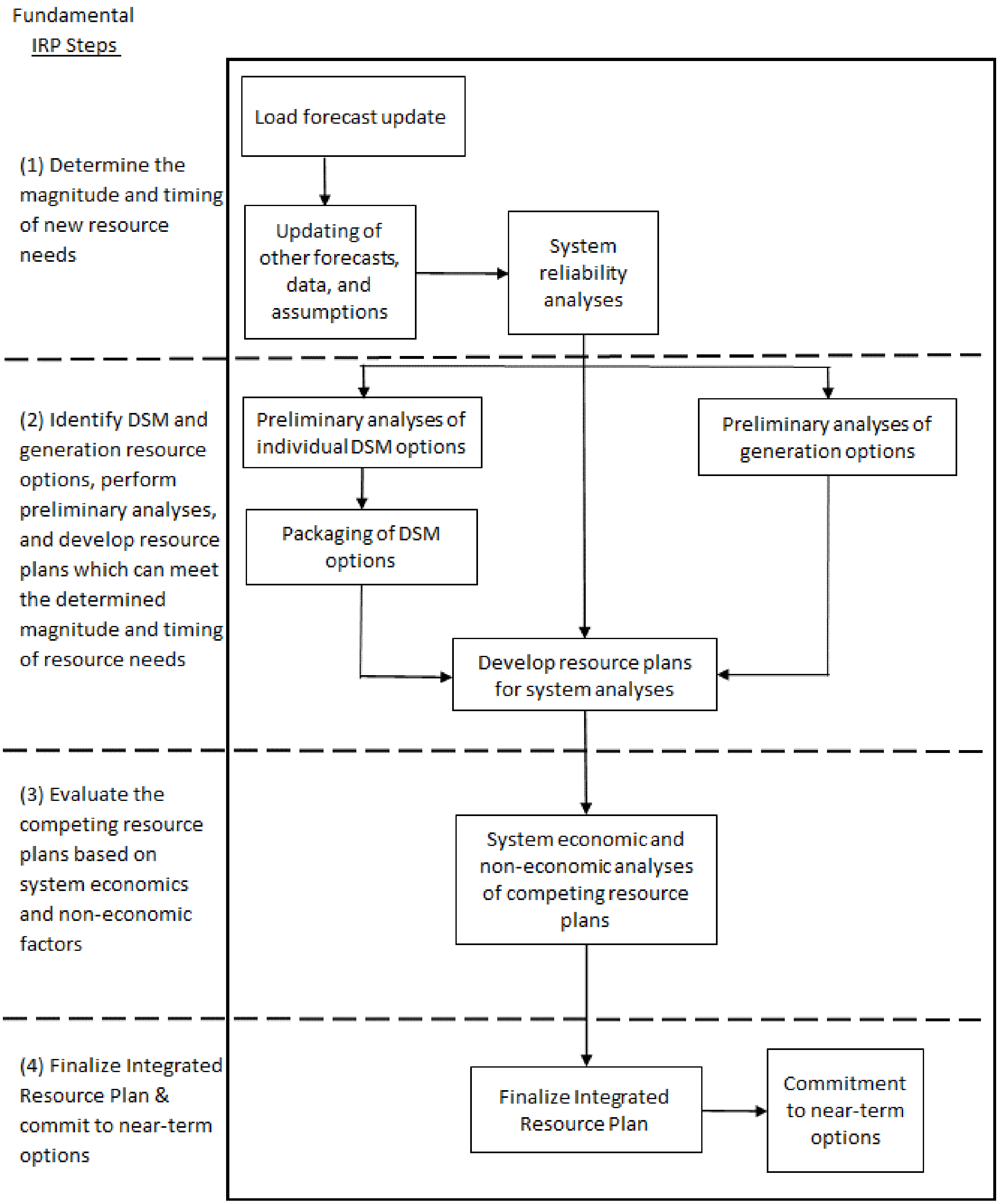
Step 3: Evaluate the competing options and resource plans based on system economics and non-economic factors; and,

Step 4: Select a resource plan and commit, as needed, to near-term options.

Figure III.A.1 graphically outlines the 4 steps.

Overview of IRP Process: Fundamental Steps

Figure III.A.1: Overview of IRP Process



Step 1: Determine the Magnitude and Timing of New Resource Needs:

The first of the four resource planning steps is essentially a determination of the amount and timing of MW load reduction, new capacity additions, or a combination of both, which are needed to maintain and/or enhance system reliability. This step is often referred to as a reliability assessment for the utility system.

This analysis typically starts with an updated load forecast. Several databases are also updated in this first fundamental step, not only with the new information regarding forecasted loads, but also with other information that is used throughout other aspects of FPL's resource planning process. Examples of this new information include: delivered fuel price projections, current financial and economic assumptions, current power plant capability and operating assumptions, costs of new resource additions, and current DSM demand and energy reduction assumptions.

FPL's process also includes key sets of projections regarding three specific types of resources: (1) generating unit capacity changes, (2) firm capacity PPAs, and (3) DSM implementation.

Key Assumptions Regarding the Three Types of Resources:

Generating Unit Capacity Additions:

The first set of assumptions, generating unit capacity changes, is based on current projections of new generating capacity additions and planned retirements of existing generating units. In this 2024 Site Plan, there are four types of projected generation capacity changes through the ten-year reporting time frame of this document. These changes are listed below in general chronological order:

1) Additional Solar Energy Facilities:

   In this 2024 Site Plan, the resource plan projects the addition of approximately 21,009 MW of new solar PV generation during the 2024-2033 period. These PV additions are projected to be sited throughout FPL's service area. These projected solar additions for 2024-2033, when combined with solar additions made prior to 2023, will result in a total of approximately 25,812 MW of total installed utility PV by the end of 2033.

   Of the 21,009 MW of total PV projected to be added from 2024-2033, approximately 149 MW is "fixed-tilt" solar, while the remaining 20,860 MW is "tracking" solar. In fixed-tilt solar configurations, the solar panels remain facing the same angle, while tracking solar changes the angle of the solar panels to follow the path of the sun during the day, generally resulting in greater annual energy production, which allows for a greater customer benefit because of the PTC approved under the Inflation Reduction Act.

2) Additional Battery Storage:

At the end of 2021, a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Two 30 MW battery storage facilities were installed at two different locations in the FPL service area and put into service at the end of 2021. Both 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities. In addition, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 4,022 MW of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2033 throughout FPL's service area.

3) Retirement of Existing Generating Units:

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan reflects the early retirements of three coal-fueled generating units. First, the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units in January 2024. These units, Daniel Units 1 & 2, were located in the Mississippi Power service territory, and FPL's 50% ownership interest in the two units totals approximately 500 MW. Additionally, the retirement of FPL's approximately 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is planned by the end of 2028.

4) Enhancements of Existing Generating Units:

In its 2023 Site Plan, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the CT components in several of FPL's existing CC units. That upgrade effort is still included in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. These additional upgrades are projected to be completed by 2028. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in this chapter.

In addition, FPL implemented a pilot project that results in hydrogen replacing a portion of the natural gas that is currently being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. In this pilot project, hydrogen is created by using solar energy, or other energy from the electric grid, to power an electrolyzer that separates water into hydrogen and oxygen (If the hydrogen is created using only solar or other renewable energy sources, the hydrogen is referred to as "green" hydrogen). The resulting hydrogen is then stored in on-site tanks until it is used as a fuel. The objective of the pilot project is to test, in practice, the concept of blending natural gas with hydrogen as a fuel for CC unit use. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Firm Capacity PPAs:

The second set of assumptions involves other firm capacity PPAs. These assumptions are generally consistent with those presented in FPL's 2023 Site Plan.

In the 2nd Quarter of 2023, FPL terminated its largest firm capacity PPA, the Shell PPA, which accounted for 885 MW of firm capacity from a CC in Alabama. Alabama Power has since received approval from the Alabama Public Service Commission to acquire this generating unit.

The remaining projected firm capacity purchases are from independent power producers. Details for these other purchases, including the annual total capacity values, are presented in Chapter I in Tables I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3. These purchased firm capacity amounts were incorporated in the resource planning work that led to the resource plan presented in this document.

DSM Implementation:

The third set of assumptions involves a projection of the amount of incremental DSM that FPL anticipates implementing annually over the ten-year reporting period of 2024-2033 for this Site Plan. In April of 2024, FPL will file its proposed 2024 DSM Goals. These goals will account for the projected annual amounts of Summer MW reduction, Winter MW reduction, and energy (MWh) reduction for the years 2025-2034. All of the DSM presented in this Site Plan represents FPL's DSM through the end of 2024. An updated forecast of DSM for 2025-2034 will be incorporated into FPL's 2025 TYSP after the Commission sets FPL's DSM Goals.

The Three Reliability Criteria Used to Determine FPL's Projected Resource Needs:

FPL's resource planning process applies these key assumptions, plus the other updated information described above, in the first fundamental step: determining the magnitude and timing of future resource needs. This determination is accomplished through system reliability analyses. Until 2014, FPL's reliability analyses were based on dual planning criteria, including a minimum peak-period total reserve margin (TRM) of 20% (FPL applies this criterion to both Summer and Winter peaks) and a maximum LOLP of 0.1 day per year. Both criteria are commonly used throughout the utility industry. Beginning in 2014, FPL began utilizing a third reliability criterion: a 10% GRM.

These reliability criteria utilize two basic types of methodologies: deterministic and probabilistic. The calculation of excess firm capacity at the annual system peaks (reserve margin) is a common method, and this relatively simple deterministic calculation can be performed on a spreadsheet. It provides an indication of the adequacy of a generating system's capacity resources compared to its load during peak periods. However, deterministic methods do not take into account probabilistic-related elements, such as the impact of individual unit failures. For example, two 50 MW units that can be counted on to run 90% of the time are more valuable in regard to utility system reliability than is one 100 MW unit that also can be counted on to run 90% of the time. Probabilistic methods can also account for the value of being part of an interconnected system with access to multiple capacity sources.

For this reason, probabilistic methodologies have been used to provide an additional perspective on the reliability of a generating system and are used to perform system reliability analyses. Among the most widely used is LOLP, which FPL's resource planning group utilizes. Simply stated, LOLP is an index of how well a generating system may be able to meet its firm demand (*i.e.*, a measure of how often load may exceed available resources). In contrast to reserve margin, the calculation of LOLP looks at the daily peak demands for each year, while taking into consideration such probabilistic events as the unavailability of individual generators due to scheduled maintenance or forced outages.

LOLP is expressed in terms of the projected probability that a utility will be unable to meet its entire firm load at some point during a year. The probability of not being able to meet the firm load is calculated for each day of the year using the daily peak hourly load. These daily probabilities are then summed to develop an annual probability value. This annual probability value is commonly expressed as "the number of days per year" that the system firm load could not be met. The standard for LOLP used by FPL's resource planning group is a maximum of 0.1 day per year which is commonly accepted throughout the industry. This analysis requires a more complicated calculation methodology than the reserve margin analysis. LOLP analyses are typically carried out using computer software models, such as the Tie Line Assistance and Generation Reliability (TIGER) program used by FPL.

FPL's third reliability criterion, the 10% minimum Summer and Winter GRM criterion, augments the other two reliability criteria by providing an indication of the respective roles that DSM and generation are projected to play each year as FPL maintains its 20% Summer and Winter TRMs (which account for both generation and DSM resources). All three reliability criteria are useful to identify the timing and magnitude of the resource needs because of the different perspectives the three criteria provide. In addition, the GRM criterion is particularly useful in providing direction regarding the mix of generation (solar, battery storage, etc.) and DSM resources that should be added to maintain and enhance system reliability.

Step 2: Identify Resource Options and Plans That Can Meet the Determined Magnitude and Timing of Projected Resource Needs:

The initial activities associated with this second fundamental step of resource planning generally proceed concurrently with the activities associated with Step 1. During Step 2, preliminary economic screening analyses of new capacity options that are identical, or virtually identical, in certain key characteristics may be conducted to determine what type of new capacity option appears to be the most competitive on FPL's system. Preliminary analyses also can help identify capacity size (MW) values, projected construction/permitting schedules, and operating parameters and costs. Similarly, preliminary economic screening analyses of new DSM options and/or evaluation of existing DSM options are often conducted in this second fundamental IRP step when FPL is determining its DSM goals.

FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes an optimization model to perform the preliminary economic screening of generation resource options. For the preliminary economic screening analyses of DSM resource options, FPL typically uses its DSM Conservation, Planning, and Forecasting (CPF) model, which is an FPL spreadsheet model utilizing the FPSC's approved methodology for performing preliminary economic screening of individual DSM measures and programs. Then, as the focus of DSM analyses progresses from analysis of individual DSM measures to the development of DSM portfolios, FPL typically uses two additional models. One is a proprietary non-linear programming (NLP) model that is used to analyze the potential for lowering system peak loads through additional load management/demand response capability. The other model that is utilized is a proprietary linear programming (LP) model with which DSM portfolios are developed.

The next step is typically to "package" the individual new resource options, both Supply options and DSM portfolios, emerging from these preliminary economic screening analyses into different resource plans that are designed to meet the system reliability criteria. In other words, resource plans are created by combining individual resource options so that the timing and magnitude of projected new resource needs are met. The creation of these competing resource plans is typically carried out using spreadsheet and/or dynamic programming techniques.

At the conclusion of the second fundamental resource planning step, different combinations of new resource options (*i.e.*, resource plans) of a magnitude and timing necessary to meet the projected resource needs are identified.

Step 3: Evaluate the Competing Options and Resource Plans Based on System Economics and Non-Economic Factors:

At the completion of fundamental Steps 1 and 2, the most viable new resource options have been identified, and these resource options have been combined into resource plans that each meet the magnitude and timing of projected resource needs. The stage is set for evaluating these resource options and resource plans in system economic analyses that aim to account for all the impacts to the utility system from the competing resource options/resource plans. FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes the AURORA optimization model to develop and perform the system economic analyses of resource plans. Other spreadsheet models may also be used to further analyze the resource plans.

The basic economic analyses of the competing resource plans focus on total system economics. The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans is their relative impact on electricity rate levels, with the general objective of minimizing the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM methodology). In analyses in which the DSM contribution has already been determined through the same IRP process and/or FPSC approval, and therefore the only competing options are new generating units and/or purchase options, comparisons of the impacts of competing resource plans on both electricity rates and system revenue requirements will yield identical outcomes in regard to the relative rankings of the resource options being evaluated. Consequently, the competing options and resource plans in such cases can be evaluated on a system cumulative present value revenue requirement (CPVRR) basis.

FPL's resource planning group also includes other factors in its evaluation of resource options and resource plans. Although these factors may have an economic component or impact, they are often discussed in quantitative but non-economic terms, such as percentages, tons, etc., rather than in terms of dollars. These factors are often referred to as "system concerns or factors," which include reducing emissions, maintaining/enhancing fuel diversity and maintaining a regional balance between load and generating capacity, particularly in the Southeastern region of FPL's area that consists of Miami-Dade and Broward counties. In conducting the evaluations needed to determine which resource options and resource plans are best for the utility system, the non-economic evaluations are conducted with an eye to whether the system concern is positively or negatively impacted by a given resource option or resource plan. These and other factors are discussed later in this chapter in section III.C.

Step 4: Finalizing the Current Resource Plan

The results of the previous three fundamental steps are typically used to develop a new or updated resource plan. The current resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan is summarized in the following section.

III.B. Projected Incremental Resource Changes in the Resource Plan

The projection of major changes in the resource plan, including both utility-owned generation and PPAs, for the years 2024-2033 is summarized in Table ES-1 in the Executive Summary. In regards to DSM additions, all of the DSM presented in this Site Plan represents FPL's DSM through the end of 2024. An updated forecast of DSM for 2025-2034 will be incorporated into FPL's 2025 TYSP after the Commission sets FPL's DSM Goals. Those annual amounts are shown in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 in Chapter II.

A summary of some of the larger resource additions/retirements include those listed below (in approximate chronological order):

- New solar (PV) additions from 2024 through 2033 of approximately 21,009 MW (nameplate);
- The retirement of FPL's 50% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Daniel Units 1 & 2 (approximately 500 MW) in January 2024;
- Capacity upgrades at several of FPL's existing CC units through 2028;
- The retirement of FPL's 25% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 (approximately 215 MW) by the end of 2028; and
- A total addition of approximately 4,022 MW of battery storage through 2033.

With the exception of certain resource additions and retirements listed above in the earlier years of the 2024-2033 time period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan, FPL notes that final decisions on other resource options shown in this Site Plan are not needed at this time, nor have they been made. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for years increasingly further out in the ten-year reporting period. Consequently, those resource additions are more prone to future change.

III.C Discussion of the Resource Plan and Issues Impacting Resource Planning Work

In considering the resource plans presented in this Site Plan, it is useful to note that there are at least ten significant factors that either influenced the current resource plan or which may result in future changes. These factors are discussed below (in no particular order).

1. **Impacts of the Tax Credits for Batteries, Solar, and Hydrogen**

   FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. For new utility-owned standalone batteries, the 30% ITC effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. For new utility-owned solar a utility can elect a PTC for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future resource additions, the PTC starts in 2024 at $30 for each MWh generated. The $30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. There is also a maximum PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's hydrogen pilot project at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center that is discussed later in this document. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

2. **The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties):**

   This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

3. **The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability:**

   In 2023, FPL used natural gas to generate approximately 75% of the total electricity it delivered to its customers. By 2033, due largely to significant solar additions, the percentage of electricity generated by natural gas for FPL's system is projected to decrease to approximately 42% based on the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Due to this reliance on natural gas, as well as evolving environmental regulations, opportunities to economically maintain and enhance fuel diversity are continually sought, with due consideration given to system economics. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to ensure adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation).

In the past, coal-fired units have been examined as an option to increase system fuel diversity. However, coal units have ceased to be viable generation options for a number of reasons which include: (i) increased economic competitiveness of solar and battery storage, (ii) much lower forecasted costs for natural gas, (iii) increased availability of natural gas, and (iv) environmental regulations regarding coal units. Consequently, FPL does not believe that new advanced technology coal units are viable fuel diversity enhancement options in Florida.

Therefore, FPL has focused on: (i) cost-effectively adding solar energy and nuclear energy generation to enhance fuel diversity and independence, (ii) diversifying the sources of natural gas, (iii) diversifying the gas transportation paths used to deliver natural gas to FPL's generating units, (iv) using natural gas more efficiently, and (v) expanding the ability of its units to burn liquid fuel as a backup to natural gas. FPL has also launched a pilot project that tests the concept of using green hydrogen as a substitute for some of the natural gas now being used to fuel one of its existing CC units.

<u>Solar Energy:</u> The resource plan in this 2024 Site Plan projects that FPL will have a total of approximately 25,812 MW of PV generation by the end of 2033. Such a level of PV nameplate capacity would represent about 77% of FPL's current total installed capacity (MW). However, the impact of PV contribution in terms of actual energy produced (MWh) is smaller. Because solar energy can only be generated during daylight hours and is impacted by factors such as clouds and rain, PV has a capacity factor of approximately 23% to 30% in the state of Florida. As a result, FPL's solar additions would be projected to supply approximately 38% of the total energy (MWh) delivered in 2033 (as shown in Schedule 6.2 later in this chapter).[7]

Based on the resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan, it is projected that by 2033 approximately 99% of all energy produced on FPL's system will be that of natural gas, nuclear, and solar. With solar alone, including new solar facilities associated with FPL's

[7] For perspective, approximately 630 MW of PV (if added in 2024) and approximately 695 MW of PV (if added in 2033) will account for 1% of total energy delivered on FPL's system in those years.

SolarTogether™ program, accounting for approximately 57% of all the energy produced by the system. This percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by nuclear and solar energy sources is significant for a utility system of FPL's size, especially when considering that the total amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2033 will have also increased by approximately 10%. The projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 later in this chapter.

Nuclear Energy: In 2008, the FPSC approved the need to increase capacity at FPL's four existing nuclear units and authorized the company to recover project-related expenditures that were approved as a result of annual nuclear cost recovery filings. FPL successfully completed this nuclear capacity uprate project. Approximately 520 MW of additional nuclear capacity was delivered by the project, which represents an increase of approximately 30% more incremental capacity than was originally forecasted when the project began. Additional uprates followed which resulted in approximately 40 MW more capacity. FPL's customers are currently benefitting from lower fuel costs and reduced system emissions provided by this additional nuclear capacity.

In June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COLs) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid.

FPL has paused the decision whether to seek FPSC approval to move forward with construction of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL intends to incorporate into any decision regarding Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 the experience gained from the construction and operation of Georgia Power's Vogtle nuclear units. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan. This Site Plan continues to present the Turkey Point location as a Preferred Site for nuclear generation as indicated in Chapter IV.

On January 30, 2018, FPL applied to the NRC for Subsequent License Renewal (SLR) for FPL's existing Turkey Point Units 3 & 4. The previous license terms for these two existing nuclear units extended into the years 2032 and 2033, respectively. The SLR requested approval to extend the operating licenses by 20 years to 2052 and 2053, respectively. The NRC granted approval for the SLR in December 2019. On February 24, 2022, the NRC on its own accord reversed its adjudicatory decision interpreting environmental rules related to SLRs. In particular, the NRC concluded that its environmental review of all pending SLR requests under the National Environmental Policy Act was insufficient. With this action, the NRC directed its staff to amend the Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 operating licenses by removing the 20-year term of licensed operation added by the SLR, thereby restoring the previous operating license expiration dates of 2032 and 2033 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

Other than this change to the expiration dates, the subsequently renewed operating licenses remain in place. This decision, together with an associated decision by the NRC that applies to all SLR applications nationwide, provide that SLR applicants, instead of relying on the NRC's current Generic Environmental Impact Statements (GEIS) for license renewal, may satisfy the environmental review requirements either by requesting the NRC Staff to proceed with an entirely site-specific EIS or by waiting for the NRC to issue a revised GEIS that will address all SLR applications, which the NRC has directed the NRC Staff to initiate. This action does not affect the NRC's review of the safety aspects of FPL's application, and prior site-specific findings in the previous Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 license renewal EIS still support an extended license period in any subsequent proceeding. In response to the NRC's action, FPL decided to pursue an entirely site-specific EIS for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 and has submitted the necessary environmental documents for NRC review. Based upon NRC's published timeline, NRC anticipates issuance of the renewed license and record of decision by the middle of 2024. This schedule may be impacted if the NRC grants the pending request for hearing by a third party. For purposes of this Site Plan filing, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through the currently pending new license termination dates of 2052 and 2053 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

In the 3rd Quarter of 2021, FPL applied to the NRC for an SLR for its existing St. Lucie nuclear Units 1 & 2. If approved by the NRC, the SLRs for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 will extend the licenses for those facilities for an additional 20 years until 2056 and 2063, respectively. The NRC schedule for the review of the St. Lucie SLR application will be delayed somewhat as the NRC revises its generic EIS for license renewal in response to the Turkey Point SLR decision. FPL has chosen to wait for the completion of the NRC's revised GEIS and have the NRC incorporate that generic analysis into its St. Lucie review. The current expectation is that the revised GEIS will be published in mid-2024 (August). Similar to the assumption for the Turkey Point Units, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through the new license termination dates of 2056 and 2063 for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2, respectively.

Natural gas sourcing and delivery: FPL utilizes several natural gas pipelines to serve our existing natural gas units in Florida. These pipelines provide reliable, economic and diverse natural gas supply to FPL and the State of Florida. In FPL NWFL, FPL's plants are served by Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South) and the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC (FGT). In peninsular Florida, FPL delivers gas using the FGT and the Gulfstream Natural Gas System (Gulfstream) pipelines along with the Sabal Trail Transmission and the Florida Southeast Connection pipelines which were placed in service in 2017.

Using natural gas more efficiently: FPL has sought ways to utilize natural gas more efficiently for years. Since 2008, FPL has modernized several of its existing plants sites from older, less efficient units into highly efficient CC units with much lower heat rates and higher capacities. These modernized units have improved the overall efficiency of FPL's system, allowing for higher output while using lower amounts of natural gas. This improved efficiency is graphically shown in Figure ES-2 in the Executive Summary.

Dual-fuel capability at existing units: Efforts are being made to maintain the ability to utilize ultra-low sulfur distillate (ULSD) oil at existing units that have that capability. Four new CTs were added at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in late 2021; these units have the capability to burn either natural gas or ULSD fuel oil. FPL is also adding the ability to burn ULSD at its Fort Myers 2 CC and its Manatee 3 CC to be better prepared for circumstances such as extreme weather.

In the future, FPL's resource planning group will continue to identify and evaluate alternatives that may maintain or enhance system fuel diversity.

4. **The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations:**

As mentioned earlier in Section III.A, FPL utilizes a 10% GRM to ensure that system reliability is not negatively affected by an overreliance on non-generation resources, particularly at times of extreme load. This GRM reliability criterion was developed as a result of extensive analyses – which have been described in detail in prior FPL Site Plans – of FPL's system from both resource planning and system operations perspectives. The potential for overreliance upon non-generating resources for system reliability remains an important resource planning issue and is one that will continue to be examined in ongoing resource planning work.

5. **The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards:**
   As discussed in Chapter II, the load forecasts for FPL include projected impacts from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The magnitude of energy efficiency that is currently projected to be delivered to customers of the single, integrated system through these codes and standards is significant.

   The incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2023 through the year 2033, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,601 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 641 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 4,982 GWh

   In addition to lowering the load forecast from what it otherwise would have been, and thus serving to lower projected load and resource needs, this projected energy efficiency from the codes and standards also affects resource planning in another way: it lowers the potential market for utility DSM programs to cost-effectively deliver energy efficiency. This fact will also be discussed in this year's proposed DSM Goals docket that covers the years 2024 through 2034.

6. **The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation:**
   There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for its fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In addition to these low natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

   In 2023, FPL's customers saved approximately $186 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2009 (when FPL began adding large scale universal solar facilities to its generation mix), FPL has avoided over $893 million of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

In regard to the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (BTU) needed to produce a kWh of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,032 in 2023. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL's customers saving $775 million in fuel costs in 2023, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL's customers of approximately $14.6 billion from 2001 through 2023.

7. Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs:

Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. In late 2022, FPL received an updated forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs for use in its resource planning process. This projection was lower than previous projections, and also assumed that a carbon compliance cost would not be enacted until much later than forecasted in prior projections (mainly as a result of tax credits, which focuses on encouragement rather than adding cost). These tax credits are projected to encourage much higher levels of renewable additions throughout the U.S. and thus have reduced the projected chance of other carbon regulation or legislation being passed in the near future. FPL's projected compliance costs are the same as those used in the 2023 Ten Year Site Plan.

8. Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption:

FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed in this document in Chapter II. Both the higher MWh and peak hour MW impacts will have resource planning implications.

9. Ensuring system reliability during extreme weather events:

Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. In addition to these events that occurred around the country, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system to ensure it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping several generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliability during extreme weather events.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

III.D Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has sought and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978. As such, cost-effective DSM has been a key focus of FPL's resource planning work for more than 40 years. During that time, FPL's DSM programs have included many energy efficiency and load management programs and initiatives. Similarly, before its consolidation with FPL, Gulf has also pursued cost-effective DSM for decades.

DSM Goals were last approved for FPL, Gulf, and other Florida utilities in November 2019. As discussed in FPL's testimony in the 2019 DSM Goals filing, there are several important factors affecting the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs. The first factor is the growing impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. As discussed first in Chapters I and II, and earlier in Section III.C above, the projected incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards during the 2024-2033 time period has significantly lowered FPL's projected load and resource needs. In addition, these energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs.

Another factor causing a decline in the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM on the FPL system is the steadily increasing efficiency with which FPL generates electricity. FPL's generating system has steadily become more efficient in its ability to generate electricity using less fossil fuel. For example, the FPL system is projected to use 27% less fossil fuel to generate a MWh in 2023 than it did in 2001. Again, this is very good for FPL's customers because it helps to significantly lower fuel costs and electric rates. However, the improvements in generating system efficiency affect DSM cost-effectiveness by lowering the system fuel costs of energy delivered to FPL's customers. Therefore, the improvements in generating system efficiency reduce the potential fuel savings benefits from the kWh reduction impacts of DSM, thus lowering potential DSM benefits and DSM cost-effectiveness. As FPL adds more and more solar to its system, the overall efficiency of its system will continue to improve. Although the efficiency of FPL's system reduces possible benefits from DSM, FPL will continue to look for innovations and opportunities to cost-effectively empower customers and add system benefits through its DSM programs in the future.

For resource planning purposes, the DSM Goals set for both FPL and FPL NWFL through 2024 are accounted for in this Site Plan. FPL is beginning a full review of potential energy efficiency, demand response, and demand-side renewable technologies to determine recommended DSM goals and programs for the 2024 DSM Goals docket. Once approved by the Commission in late 2024, the goals established in this proceeding will update the resource planning DSM assumptions for the period 2025-2034.

In August 2021, FPL submitted to the FPSC an Integrated DSM plan to meet the combined goals for FPL and Gulf as established by the Commission in 2019. The Integrated DSM Plan was approved in November 2021 (Order No. PSC-2021-0421-PAA-EG) and is designed to achieve the combined goals through 2024. A summary of the programs for the Integrated DSM Plan is provided below.

<u>DSM Programs and Research & Development Efforts in FPL's Integrated DSM Plan</u>

1. **Residential Home Energy Survey (HES)**
   This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The HES is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

2. **Residential Load Management (On Call)**
   This program allows FPL to turn off certain customer-selected appliances using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, system emergencies, or for system frequency regulation.

3. **Residential Air Conditioning**

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency central air-conditioning systems.

4. **Residential Ceiling Insulation**

This program encourages customers to improve their home's thermal efficiency.

5. **Residential New Construction (BuildSmart®)**

This program encourages builders and developers to design and construct new homes to achieve BuildSmart® certification and move towards ENERGY STAR® qualifications.

6. **Residential Low Income**

This program assists low-income customers through FPL-conducted Energy Retrofits and state Weatherization Assistance Provider (WAP) agencies.

7. **Business Energy Evaluation (BEE)**

This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The BEE is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

8. **Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction (CDR)**

This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

9. **Commercial/Industrial Load Control (CILC)**

This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies. It was closed to new participants as of December 31, 2000.

10. **Commercial Curtailable Load Program**

This program allows FPL to request curtailment of customer loads with a minimum commitment of 4,000 kW of Non-Firm Demand during periods of capacity shortages or system emergencies. The program was closed to new participants December 31, 2021.

11. **Business On-Call**

    This program allows FPL to turn off customers' direct expansion central electric air conditioning units using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

12. **Business Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC)**

    This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency HVAC systems.

13. **Business Lighting**

    This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency lighting systems.

14. **Business Custom Incentive (BCI)**

    This program encourages customers to install unique high-efficiency technologies not covered by other FPL DSM programs.

15. **Conservation Research & Development (CRD) Project**

    This project consists of industry research and studies designed to: identify new energy-efficient technologies; evaluate and quantify their impacts on energy, demand and customers; and where appropriate and cost-effective, incorporate an emerging technology into a DSM program.

III.E Transmission Plan

The transmission plan will allow for the reliable delivery of the required capacity and energy to FPL's retail and wholesale customers. The following table presents FPL's proposed future additions of 230 kV and above bulk transmission lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). There is one such line in the FPL system for this ten-year reporting period.

Table III.E.1: List of Proposed Power Lines

(1) Line Ownership	(2) Terminals (To)	(3) Terminals (From)	(4) Line Length CKT. Miles	(5) Commercial In-Service Date (Mo/Yr)	(6) Nominal Voltage (KV)	(7) Capacity (MVA)
FPL	Sweatt [2/]	Whidden	79	June/2026	230	1195

1/ Need Determination for the Whidden to Sweatt project was approved on May 17, 2022, and Conditions of Certification were received in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026.

There will also be transmission facilities needed to connect several projected generation capacity additions to the FPL transmission system. These transmission facilities are described on the following pages. Sites for longer term additions, such as projected PV additions for 2026 and beyond, have not yet been definitively determined so no transmission analyses for these additions have been performed.

III.E.1 Transmission Facilities for the Honeybell Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Honeybell Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 115 kV substation (Seville) on the project site, adjacent to the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Seville substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt – Kiran 230 kV into Seville substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.2 Transmission Facilities for the Buttonwood Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Buttonwood Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Glint) on the project site, approximately 2.0 miles from the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Glint substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line (approximately 2.0 miles) into Glint substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.3 Transmission Facilities for the Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center in Escambia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center in Escambia County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Honeybee substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Honeybee 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.4 Transmission Facilities for the Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Witt substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Witt 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.5 Transmission Facilities for the Norton Creek Solar Energy Center in Madison County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Norton Creek Solar Energy Center in Madison County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, three (3) breaker 161 kV substation (Bandit) on the project site, adjacent to the Raven – Sinai 161 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 161/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 161 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 161 kV Bandit substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None.

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Raven – Sinai 161 kV line into Bandit substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.6 Transmission Facilities for the Kayak Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Kayak Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Kayak) on the project site, adjacent to the Shoal River – Mink 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Kayak substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Shoal River – Mink 230 kV line into Kayak substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.7 Transmission Facilities for the Georges Lake Solar Energy Center in Putnam County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Georges Lake Solar Energy Center in Putnam County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Baltic substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Baltic 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.8 Transmission Facilities for the Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Deodar) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Harvey for string bus to Deodar substation (approximately 1.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Deodar substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Deodar 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 1.0 miles string bus from Harvey 230 kV to Deodar substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.9 Transmission Facilities for the Holopaw Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Holopaw Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Camino) on the project site, adjacent to the Minto - Corbett 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Camino substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Minto – Corbett 230 kV line into Camino substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.10 Transmission Facilities for the Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Pyrite) on the project site, adjacent to the Sweatt - Nubbin 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Pyrite substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt - Nubbin 230 kV line into Pyrite substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.11 Transmission Facilities for the Big Water Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Water Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Minnows) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Sweatt for string bus to Minnows substation (approximately 1.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Minnows substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Minnows 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 1.0 miles string bus from Sweatt 230 kV to Minnows substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.12 Transmission Facilities for the Fawn Solar Energy Center in Martin County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fawn Solar Energy Center in Martin County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Kiwi substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Kiwi 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.13 Transmission Facilities for the Hog Bay Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hog Bay Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ponna substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.14 Transmission Facilities for the Green Pasture Solar Energy Center in Charlotte County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Green Pasture Solar Energy Center in Charlotte County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Zoysia) on the project site, adjacent to the Bermont - Notts 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Zoysia substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Bermont - Notts 230 kV line into Zoysia substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.15 Transmission Facilities for the Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center in Nassau County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center in Nassau County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Crawford substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Crawford 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.16 Transmission Facilities for the Fox Trail Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fox Tail Solar Energy Center in Escambia County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Crayfish substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Crayfish 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.17 Transmission Facilities for the Long Creek Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Long Creek Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Lemur) on the project site, adjacent to the Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Lemur substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV line into Lemur substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.18 Transmission Facilities for the Swallowtail Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Swallowtail Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Caney substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Caney 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.19 Transmission Facilities for the Tenmile Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Tenmile) on the project site, approximately 0.25 miles from the Melvin – Sinai 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Tenmile substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Melvin - Sinai 230 kV line (approximately 0.25 miles) into Tenmile substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.20 Transmission Facilities for the Redlands Solar Energy Center in Miami-Dade County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Redlands Solar Energy Center in Miami-Dade County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 138 kV bus at Maco substation and interconnect the 138/34.5kV transformer through a 138kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Maco 138 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.21 Transmission Facilities for the Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Flatford) on the project site, adjacent to the Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Flatford substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Flatford 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV line into Flatford substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.22 Transmission Facilities for the Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Stallion) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Whidden for string bus to Stallion substation (approximately 7.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Stallion substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Stallion 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 7.0 miles string bus from Whidden 230 kV to Stallion substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.23 Transmission Facilities for the Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Madonna) on the project site, adjacent to the Claude - Raven 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Madonna substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Madonna 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Claude - Raven 230 kV into Madonna substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.24 Transmission Facilities for the Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Swamp) on the project site, approximately 3.15 miles from the Alva - Witt 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Swamp substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Alva - Witt 230 kV line (approximately 3.15 miles) into Swamp substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.25 Transmission Facilities for the Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Song) on the project site, adjacent to the Melvin – Sinai 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Song substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Song 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Melvin - Sinai 230 kV line into Song substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.26 Transmission Facilities for the Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Goodwin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Goodwin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.27 Transmission Facilities for the Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Puma substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Puma 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.28 Transmission Facilities for the Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Puma/Boardwalk substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Boardwalk 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.29 Transmission Facilities for the Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Ghost substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ghost 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.30 Transmission Facilities for the Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Seville substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Seville 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.31 Transmission Facilities for the North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Apricot) on the project site, adjacent to the Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Apricot substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Apricot 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV into Apricot substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.32 Transmission Facilities for the Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Glint substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Glint 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.33 Transmission Facilities for the Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Muscadine) on the project site, adjacent to the Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Muscadine substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Muscadine 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV into Muscadine substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.34 Transmission Facilities for the Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Clover) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Sunbreak for string bus to Clover substation (approximately 2.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Clover substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Clover 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 2.0 miles string bus from Sunbreak 230 kV to Clover substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.35 Transmission Facilities for the Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Estuary) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Estuary substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Estuary 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV into Estuary substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.36 Transmission Facilities for the Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Melvin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Melvin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.37 Transmission Facilities for the Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 161 kV bus at Bandit substation and interconnect the 161/34.5kV transformer through a 161kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Bandit 161 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.38 Transmission Facilities for the Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Ambersweet) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Ambersweet substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ambersweet 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV into Ambersweet substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.39 Transmission Facilities for the County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Notts substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Notts 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.40 Transmission Facilities for the Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ponna substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.41 Transmission Facilities for the Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Witt substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Witt 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.42 Transmission Facilities for the Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Pyrite substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Pyrite 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.43 Transmission Facilities for the Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Quail substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Quail 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.44 Transmission Facilities for the Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 4th Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Deodar substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Deodar 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.45 Transmission Facilities for the Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Melvin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Melvin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.46 Transmission Facilities for the LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

III. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Swamp substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

IV. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.F. Renewable Resources and Storage Technology

FPL's Renewable Energy Efforts Through 2023:

FPL has been the leading Florida utility in examining ways to effectively utilize renewable energy technologies to serve its customers. Since 1976, FPL has been an industry leader in renewable energy research and development and in facilitating the implementation of various renewable energy technologies. FPL's (including FPL NWFL) renewable energy efforts through 2023 are briefly discussed below in five categories of solar/renewable activities. Plans for new renewable energy facilities from 2024-2033 are then discussed in a separate section.

1) Early Research & Development Efforts:

In the late 1970s, FPL assisted the Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) in demonstrating the first residential PV system east of the Mississippi River. This PV installation at FSEC's Brevard County location was in operation for more than 15 years and provided valuable information about PV performance capabilities in Florida on both a daily and annual basis. In 1984, FPL installed a second PV system at its Flagami substation in Miami. This 10-kilowatt (kW) system operated for several years before it was removed to make room for substation expansion. In addition, FPL maintained a thin-film PV test facility at the FPL Martin Plant Site for several years to test new thin-film PV technologies.

The former Gulf Power Company has evaluated the potential for wind as a renewable energy resource in Northwest Florida through meteorological research along the coastal area. It also participated in joint efforts with other Southern Company utilities' research on various PV technology evaluations.

2) Demand-Side & Customer Efforts:

In terms of utilizing renewable energy sources to meet its customers' needs, FPL initiated the first utility-sponsored conservation program in Florida designed to facilitate the implementation of solar technologies by its customers. FPL's Conservation Water Heating Program, first implemented in 1982, offered incentive payments to customers who chose solar water heaters. Before the program ended (because it was no longer cost-effective), FPL paid incentives to approximately 48,000 customers who installed solar water heaters.

In the mid-1980s, FPL introduced another renewable energy program, FPL's Passive Home Program. This program was created to broadly disseminate information about passive solar building design techniques that are most applicable in Florida's climate. As part of this program, three Florida architectural firms created complete construction blueprints for six passive home designs with the assistance of the FSEC and FPL. These designs and blueprints were available to customers at a low cost. During its existence, the program received a U.S. Department of Energy award for innovation and led to a revision of the Florida Model Energy Building Code which was the incorporation of one of the most significant passive design techniques highlighted in the program: radiant barrier insulation.

FPL has continued to analyze and promote PV utilization. These efforts have included PV research, such as the 1991 research project to evaluate the feasibility of using small PV systems to directly power residential swimming pool pumps. FPL's PV efforts also included educational efforts, such as FPL's Next Generation Solar Station Program. This initiative delivered teacher training and curriculum that was tied to the Sunshine Teacher Standards in Florida. The program provided teacher grants to promote and fund projects in the classrooms.

Gulf offered customers the opportunity to contribute to the development of solar PV beginning with the Solar for Schools program in its 1995 DSM Plan. This voluntary program ultimately developed multiple PV installations in schools across Northwest Florida and was used primarily for educational purposes. In 1999, Gulf offered customers an additional opportunity through an optional rate rider. The PV Rate Rider program was intended to give customers an opportunity to contribute towards the construction of a solar PV facility along with other customers across the Southern Company territory.

In 2008, Gulf received FPSC approval to offer an experimental solar water heating program. This program was intended to help customers overcome the high initial cost of adopting solar thermal water heating technology. The program spanned three years and was absorbed into a larger portfolio of renewable program offerings in Gulf's 2010 DSM Plan.

In 2009, as part of its DSM Goals decision, the FPSC imposed a requirement for Florida's investor-owned utilities to spend up to a certain capped amount annually to facilitate demand-side solar water heater and PV applications. The annual spending caps for these applications over the five-year period was approximately $15.5 million per year for FPL and approximately $576,000 per year for Gulf. In response to this direction, FPL received approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of three PV-based programs and three solar water heating-based programs, plus a Renewable Research and Demonstration project. Gulf received similar approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of two PV-based programs and two solar water heating-based programs. Analyses of the results by both FPL and Gulf from these pilot programs since their inception consistently showed that none of these pilot programs were cost-effective for customers using any of the three cost-effectiveness screening tests used by the State of Florida. As a result, consistent with the FPSC's December 2014 DSM Goals Order No. PSC-14-0696-FOF-EU, these pilot programs expired on December 31, 2015.

Gulf conducted market research in 2015 indicating customer interest in a renewable energy alternative to private rooftop PV. After further research into innovative offerings across the industry, Gulf developed a subscription-based program model commonly known as community solar. Gulf received FPSC approval in 2016 for a Community Solar program intended to facilitate construction of a 1 MW facility in Northwest Florida once adequate subscriptions were secured. However, customer interest was not adequate enough to justify construction of the project.

In addition, FPL assists customers interested in installing PV equipment at their facilities. Consistent with Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C., Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation, FPL works with customers to interconnect these customer-owned PV systems. Through December 2023, approximately 69,700 customer systems (predominantly residential) have been interconnected with FPL (including FPL NWFL). These values represent approximately 1.2% of FPL's total number of customer accounts.

3) <u>Supply Side Efforts – Power Purchases:</u>

FPL has facilitated several renewable energy projects (facilities which burn bagasse, waste wood, municipal waste, etc.) through PPAs. FPL purchases firm capacity and energy, and/or as-available energy, from these types of facilities. For example, FPL has a contract to receive firm capacity from the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach (SWA) through April 2034.

FPL currently has three PPAs with solar facilities totaling approximately 120 MW of nameplate capacity. In addition, FPL has two PPAs totaling approximately 81 MW based, at least in part, on receiving firm amounts of hourly energy from out-of-state sources that were originally wind-generated. Tables I.A.3.1, I.A.3.2, and I.A.3.3 in Chapter I provide information regarding both firm and non-firm capacity PPAs from renewable energy facilities in the two areas.

4) Supply Side Efforts – Utility Owned Facilities:

At the time this Site Plan is filed (April 1, 2024), FPL will own 88 universal solar generating facilities. All of these facilities are PV facilities and together they represent approximately 6,442 MW (nameplate) of generation for FPL. In 1st Quarter 2023, FPL retired a 75 MW solar thermal facility located adjacent to Martin 8, which displaced the use of fossil fuel to produce steam on the system while the solar thermal was operating. FPL is currently evaluating the suitability of the solar thermal property for future solar uses. Each of these solar facilities is listed below in Table III.F.1.

Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st 2024

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
1	DeSoto	DeSoto	25	Tracking	Oct-09
2	Space Coast	Brevard	10	Fixed	Apr-10
3	Manatee	Manatee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
4	Citrus	Desoto	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
5	Babcock Ranch	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
6	Horizon	Alachua/Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
7	Coral Farms	Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
8	Wildflower	DeSoto	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
9	Indian River	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
10	Blue Cypress	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
11	Barefoot Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
12	Hammock	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
13	Loggerhead	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
14	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
15	Interstate	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
16	Sunshine Gateway	Columbia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
17	Pioneer Trail	Volusia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
18	Sweetbay	Martin	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
19	Northern Preserve	Baker	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
20	Cattle Ranch	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
21	Twin Lakes	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
22	Blue Heron	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
23	Babcock Preserve	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
24	Hibiscus	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
25	Okeechobee	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
26	Southfork	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
27	Echo River	Suwannee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
28	Blue Indigo	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
29	Lakeside	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-20
30	Trailside	St. Johns	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
31	Union Springs	Union	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
32	Egret	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
33	Nassau	Nassau	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
34	Magnolia Springs	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
35	Pelican	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
36	Palm Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
37	Rodeo	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
38	Sabal Palm	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-21
39	Willow	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	May-21
40	Discovery	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	May-21
41	Orange Blossom	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	May-21
42	Fort Drum	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Jun-21
43	Blue Springs	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Dec-21
44	Cotton Creek	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Dec-21

Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st 2024

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
45	Ghost Orchid	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
46	Sawgrass	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
47	Sundew	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
48	Elder Branch	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-22
49	Grove	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
50	Immokalee	Collier	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
51	Everglades	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
52	Pink Trail	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
53	Bluefield Preserve	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
54	Cavendish	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
55	Anhinga	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
56	Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
57	Chipola River	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
58	Flowers Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
59	First City	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
60	Apalachee	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
61	Wild Azalea	Gadsden	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
62	Chautauqua	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
63	Shirer Branch	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
64	Saw Palmetto	Bay	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
65	Cypress Pond	Washington	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
66	Etonia Creek	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
67	Terrill Creek	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
68	Silver Plam	Palm Beach	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
69	Ibis	Brevard	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
70	Orchard	Indian River/St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
71	Beautyberry	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
72	Turnpike	Indian River	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
73	Monarch	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
74	Caloosahatchee	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
75	White Tail	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
76	Prairie Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
77	Pineapple	St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
78	Canoe	Okaloosa	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
79	Sambucus	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
80	Sparkleberry	Escambia	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
81	Three Creeks	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
82	Fourmile Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
83	Big Juniper Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
84	Pecan Tree	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
85	Wild Quail	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
86	Hawthorne Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
87	Nature Trail	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
88	Woodyard	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24

5) <u>Ongoing Research & Development Efforts:</u>

FPL has a "Living Lab" across several of its office locations and select customer sites to demonstrate FPL's renewable energy commitment to employees and visitors. Through various Living Lab projects, FPL is able to evaluate multiple solar and storage technologies and applications for the purpose of developing a renewable business model resulting in the most cost-effective and reliable uses for FPL's customers. FPL currently has approximately 293 kW of PV as part of the Living Lab, including a 157 kW floating solar installation in Miami-Dade County that can enable FPL to compare generation and O&M costs for floating versus ground-mount solar PV. In 2020, FPL expanded the Living Lab to include residential sites around Palm Beach County to test battery storage in a residential setting. The test addresses both potential benefits of having a 5-to-8 kW storage system for home backup power and the ability of FPL to remotely control the storage systems to provide services to the electric grid. In 2021, FPL added solar PV paired with battery storage in a residential setting and 500 kW of linear generators. FPL plans to continue to expand the Living Lab as new technologies come to market.

FPL has also been in discussions with several private companies on multiple emerging technology initiatives, including ocean current, thermal storage, hydrogen, fuel cell technology, and energy storage.

Regarding PV's impact on the FPL system, FPL developed a methodology to determine what firm capacity value at FPL's Summer and Winter peak hours would be appropriate to apply to existing and potential PV facilities. The potential capacity contribution of PV facilities is dependent upon several factors including: site location, technology, design, and the total amount of solar that is operating on FPL's system.

Based on the results of its analyses using that methodology, firm capacity values are assigned to each new solar facility. These firm capacity values are described in terms of the percentage of the facility's nameplate (AC) rating that can be counted on as firm capacity at the Summer and Winter peak load hours. For example, two of FPL's earliest PV facilities, DeSoto and Space Coast, have been assigned firm capacity values of approximately 46% for DeSoto and 32% for Space Coast at FPL's Summer peak hour (that typically occurs in the 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. hour), but contribute firm capacity of only 3% for DeSoto and 1% for Space Coast during FPL's Winter peak hour (that typically occurs in the 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. hour). Similarly, each new solar facility is assigned a specific firm capacity value based on the factors described above. Information on each solar unit's firm capacity is available in the footnotes of Schedule 1 in Chapter I and the entries for new units in Schedule 8 later in this chapter.

FPL has also conducted research on residential battery systems to evaluate both the potential to shift solar contribution to peak hours and to dispatch storage as a demand-response resource.

Renewable Energy, Battery Storage, and Electric Vehicle Projections for 2024 through 2033:

This section addresses efforts regarding renewable energy in both universal (utility-scale) and distributed solar, as well as FPL's SolarTogether™ program. In addition, efforts regarding battery storage are also addressed. These efforts and plans are summarized below.

1) Universal Solar:

In 2009, FPL constructed 110 MW of solar energy facilities including two PV facilities totaling 35 MW and one 75 MW solar thermal facility. This solar thermal facility, location at the Martin plant, was retired in 1st Quarter of 2023. From 2009 through 2017, the costs of solar equipment, especially PV equipment, declined significantly and universal PV facilities became increasingly competitive economically with more conventional generation options. As a result, FPL added three new PV facilities of approximately 74.5 MW each near the end of 2016.

In the 1st Quarter of 2018, eight additional PV facilities of 74.5 MW each, or 596 MW in total, also went into commercial operation. These eight PV facilities were added under the Solar Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provision of the Commission's order approving the settlement agreement for FPL's base rate case in 2016 (Order No. PSC-16-0560-AS-EI) and comprised two groups of four solar facilities each. In 2019, four more 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were added as SoBRA facilities. An additional four 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were placed into commercial operation in the 2nd Quarter of 2020. This completed the addition of solar under the 2016 SoBRA mechanism.

In the FPL NWFL service area, a total of three new 74.5 MW PV facilities have been added. The first was placed into service in April 2020, and two additional sites achieved commercial operation in December of 2021.

As part of FPL's recently approved 2021 Rate Case Settlement (Order PSC-2021-0446-S-EI), the FPSC authorized FPL to construct 447 MW of PV solar in 2022 and an additional 745 MW of PV solar in 2023. The six sites totaling 447 MW in the 2022 group achieved commercial operation in January 2022. The ten additional sites comprising the 2023 group achieved commercial operation in January 2023.

Additionally, the Settlement also authorized FPL to construct 894 MW of PV solar in 2024 and 894 MW in 2025, for a total of 1,788 MW of PV, using a SoBRA mechanism identical in concept to the previous SoBRA. Each of these additions must be cost effective and fall below a cost cap of $1,250 kWac. The first 894 MW of PV solar for the 2024 SoBRA achieved commercial operation in January 2023, and the second 894 MW for the 2025 SoBRA are planned to begin construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2024 and achieve commercial operation in January 2025.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar (PV) resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 21,009 MW of additional PV generation is projected to be added in the 2024-2033 time period. These additional PV facilities are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected solar additions with the approximately 6,442 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of March 2024, the projected total of solar PV for the single integrated utility by the end of 2033 is equal to 25,812 MW.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to analyze the projected system economics of solar and all other resource options. Information regarding the Preferred and Potential Sites for the projected solar additions, particularly in the near-term, is presented in Chapter IV and in the Appendix.

2) <u>Distributed PV Pilot Programs:</u>

FPL began implementation of two distributed PV pilot programs in 2015. The first is a voluntary, community-based, solar partnership pilot to install new solar-powered generating facilities. The program is funded by contributions from customers who volunteer to participate in the pilot and does not rely on subsidies from non-participating customers. The second program has installed approximately 3.4 MW of distributed generation (DG) PV and expired at the end of 2020. The objective of this second program was to collect grid integration data for DG PV and develop operational best practices for addressing potential problems that may be identified. The PV installed under this pilot program will continue to be evaluated for these purposes. A brief description of these pilot programs follows.

a) Voluntary, Community-Based Solar Partnership Pilot Program:

The Voluntary Solar Pilot Program, named FPL SolarNow™, provides FPL customers with a flexible opportunity to support solar power in Florida. The FPSC approved FPL's request for this three-year pilot program in Order No. PSC-14-0468-TRF-EI on August 29, 2014. The pilot program's tariff became effective in January 2015. The final program disposition and five-year extension of the pilot was approved on December 1, 2020 by the FPSC in Order No. PSC-2020-0508-TRF-EI, and the program will now sunset on December 31, 2025.

This pilot program provides all customers the opportunity to support bringing solar projects into local communities by funding the construction of solar facilities in local public areas, such as parks, zoos, schools, and museums. Customers can participate in the program through voluntary contributions of $9/month. As of the end of 2023, there were 37,949 participants enrolled in the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program. This program has installed 85 projects located in 36 communities within the FPL service area. These projects represent approximately 2,535 kW-DC of PV generation.

In addition to the SolarNow™ pilot program, FPL has also installed 121.6 kW (DC) of distributed solar generators at eight different locations and 5.4 kW (DC) of non-grid tied solar throughout the FPL NWFL territory.

b) C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program:

This pilot program was conducted in partnership with interested commercial and industrial customers over an approximately five-year period and expired in 2020. Limited investments were made in PV facilities located at customer sites on selected distribution circuits within FPL's service area.

The primary objective was to examine the effect of high localized PV penetration on FPL's distribution system and to determine how best to address any problems that may be identified. FPL installed approximately 3.8 MW of PV facilities on circuits that experience specific loading conditions to better study feeder loading impacts, with approximately 3.4 MW remaining in operation. In addition, FPL evaluated the integration of solar into urban areas to test its impact on the distribution system on feeders that are heavily loaded.

3) FPL SolarTogether™ Program:

In March of 2019, FPL filed for FPSC approval of a community solar program under the market name FPL SolarTogether™. This voluntary program offers FPL customers the option to purchase solar output/attributes from cost-effective, large-scale solar energy centers. The proposed program did not require customers who participate to be bound to a long-term contract or subject to upfront enrollment costs or termination penalties. Under this program, participants' monthly electric bills would show both a subscription charge and a subscription credit line item associated with the subscribers' share of the actual solar energy generated. The FPL SolarTogether™ program was designed to leverage the economies of scale of universal solar to deliver long-term savings to both program participants and non-participants.

In March 2020, the FPSC approved the FPL SolarTogether™ program (Order PSC-2020-0084-S-EI). The first phase of the program added 1,490 MW of new solar facilities.[8] Program open enrollment began on March 17, 2020, receiving very favorable reception by residential, small business, and commercial customers.

As of June 2021, all 20 approved sites under this program were complete and operational. The 1,118 MW allocated to commercial, industrial, and governmental (CI&G) customers is sold out as a result of the 2018-2019 pre-registration efforts with a robust waitlist. The residential and small business subscriptions have also been fully subscribed at 335 MW as well as the low-income portion of SolarTogether™, marketed as FPL SunAssist™ with 37.5 MW.

As part of the approved 2021 Rate Case Settlement, FPL received approval to extend the highly popular FPL SolarTogether™ program through an additional 1,788 MW of cost-effective solar through 2025. In 2023, the first three additional sites achieved commercial operation in February 2023, an additional two sites achieved commercial operation in April 2023, and a final site achieved commercial operation in June 2023. In 2024, ten additional sites achieved commercial operation in March 2024. This incremental capacity will be allocated 40% to residential and small business customers with a carve out of 45 MW for low-income participants. The remaining 60% is allocated to C&I customers. Pre-

[8] In the SolarTogether™ community solar program, participating customers share in the costs and benefits of a dedicated FPL SolarTogether™ PV facility and are entitled, upon their request, to have the environmental attributes associated with their participation retired by FPL on their behalf.

registration was opened in May of 2021 for C&I customers and was closed as of June for all legacy customers with a waitlist of 1.9 GW.

4) Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program:

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to offer a four-year voluntary pilot program to commercial and industrial customers that may elect to have FPL install and maintain a solar facility on their site for a monthly tariff charge (the "Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program"). The output of this solar facility would be used solely by the participating customer. The fixed term tariff will recover the project capital costs and ongoing operating expenses through a monthly fixed charge from the program participants, such that the general body of customers will not be impacted.

Battery Storage Efforts:

Battery storage technology has continued to advance, and the cost of storage is projected to continue to decline over the long-term, aided, in part, by continued tax credits. As a result, battery storage is an economically competitive firm capacity option for FPL's system. As previously discussed, a 409 MW battery storage facility was added in late 2021 at the existing Manatee plant site. Additional battery storage capacity was added in late 2021 with 30 MW of battery storage added at both the existing Sunshine Gateway Solar Energy Center and at the Echo River Solar Energy Center. An additional total of approximately 4,022 (nameplate) MW of battery storage is also included in the resource plan through 2033. These batteries help to minimize solar curtailment during shoulder load daytime hours and meet load demand in the evenings and in winter mornings. Batteries are also able to ramp up their output much faster than conventional generation, making them effective at meeting load demand as solar generation reduces during evening hours.

In addition, FPL is analyzing the potential of battery storage technology to benefit FPL's customers in other ways. These analyses have been, and are currently, being carried out through implementation of two pilot projects designed to evaluate different potential applications for batteries on FPL's system.

The objectives of the two pilot projects are to identify the most promising applications for batteries on FPL's system and to gain experience with battery installation and operation. This information will position FPL to expeditiously take advantage of battery storage for the benefit of FPL's customers as the economics of the technology continue to improve. For the purpose of discussing these two pilot projects, they will be referred to as the “small scale” and “large scale” storage pilot projects.

1) **Small Scale Storage Pilot Projects:**

In 2016 and early 2017, FPL installed approximately 4 MW of battery storage systems, spread across six sites, with the general objective of demonstrating the operational capabilities of batteries and learning how to integrate them into FPL’s system. These small storage projects were designed with a distinct set of high-priority battery storage grid applications in mind. These applications include peak shaving, frequency response, and backup power. In addition, these initial projects were designed to provide FPL with an opportunity to determine how to best integrate storage into FPL’s operational software systems and how best to dispatch and/or control the storage systems.

To this end, FPL installed multiple projects that have been in service for more than seven years and have yielded valuable information regarding the applications listed above. These projects and learnings from them include: (i) a 1.5 MW battery in Miami-Dade County using second life automotive batteries for peak shaving and frequency response (found that high in-house integration costs coupled with low remaining capacity in second-life batteries do not support the business case), (ii) a 1.5 MW battery in Monroe County for backup power and voltage support (showcased the complexity of working with customer's equipment), (iii) a relocatable 0.75 MW uninterruptible power supply (UPS) battery at Trividia Health, Inc. in Broward County (provides consistent support to mitigate customer's momentary disruptions and reliability issues but relocation is costly and requires high technical expertise), and (iv) smaller kilowatt-scale systems in several communities for distributed storage reliability (applications successfully provide reliability support for residential customers during grid events but FPL found front-of-the-meter deployment is more expensive than BTM installations). FPL decommissioned the 1.5 MW battery in in Miami-Dade County, the 0.75 MW UPS and the small kilo-watt scale systems in several communities at the end of 2022.

2) **Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project:**

The small-scale battery storage pilot projects described above are complemented by up to 50 MW of additional battery projects. These pilot projects were authorized under the Settlement Agreement in FPL’s 2016 base rate case. The 50 MW of batteries that have been, and will continue, to be deployed in this larger pilot project have expanded the number of storage applications and configurations that FPL will be able to test and have made the scale of deployment more meaningful given the large size of FPL’s system.

The first two storage projects under this pilot, placed in-service in the 1st Quarter of 2018, involve pairing battery storage with existing universal PV facilities. One of the projects is a 4 MW battery sited at FPL's Citrus Solar Energy Center. This project captures clipped (curtailed) solar energy from the solar panels during high solar insolation hours, then releases this energy in other hours. The second project is a 10 MW battery at FPL's Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center. This project is designed to shift PV output from non-peak times to peak times and to provide "smoothing" of solar output and regulation services. These two projects are designed to enhance the operations of existing solar facilities that were installed in 2016. The data and lessons gathered from these two projects enable more optimized design configurations for solar-paired battery projects as well as improved operational parameters for economic dispatch. In 2021, FPL added an additional 1 MW to the existing Babcock Ranch Battery Storage System to test the design and performance of various battery augmentation solutions to mitigate degradation.

In the 4th Quarter of 2019, a 10 MW battery in Wynwood, a dense urban area close to downtown Miami, went into service. The project is designed to examine the use of batteries to support the distribution system with a focus on addressing grid, system, and customer challenges. Key learnings relate to the challenges of installing a battery in a dense urban area, including the decision to install in a building to allow for increased energy density, and integration into the distribution control system to allow for seamless integration into the Automated Feeder Switching system.

Two additional projects placed in-service in 2020 are designed to enhance reliability for FPL customers and the grid. One is an 11.5 MW battery that will augment the Dania Beach Clean Energy Center Unit 7. This project evaluates using battery storage to black start large generating units. The other is a 3 MW battery alongside an existing solar PV system to create a microgrid. The microgrid will be used for local resiliency and to provide additional grid services, including mitigation of disruptions potentially caused by solar in the distribution system. The projects have thus far yielded valuable learnings about interconnection approach and properly sizing the battery to account for the inrush current needed to energize the load for these applications.

The last three projects explore battery storage opportunities associated with electric vehicles (EVs) and EV infrastructure. The first explores the potential for utilizing EVs as grid resources on FPL's system for the first time ever; the 1.25 MW of Electric-Vehicle-to-Grid (EV2G) batteries using electric school buses will be able to discharge electricity to the grid when needed. The first two buses were delivered in the 3rd Quarter of 2020 and 1st Quarter of 2021; the remaining three buses are delayed due to supply chain constraints. The second EV plus storage pilot adds 0.35 MW of battery storage to two FPL EVolution® pilot sites in Columbia County and Nassau County (0.7 MW total) to provide grid benefits in the form of peak shaving and a reduction in distribution upgrades. The third and final pilot project, the "FPL EVolution® Hub", has two parts: (i) 7.25 MW of storage paired with 5 MW solar PV to create a renewable microgrid, and (ii) two trailers each fitted with 0.65 MW (total 1.3 MW) of storage and 6 EV (12 total) fast chargers. The microgrid will be used to charge the trailers that will be deployed throughout FPL service area during grid events to increase resiliency for EV charging. The microgrid will also be used to provide electricity to a nearby administrative building, warehouse, and several biodiesel tanks when not being used to charge the battery trailers. The first and third pilot projects have completed construction and are operational as of 2022. The EV + Storage project in Columbia and Nassau counties is expected to be placed into service by 1st Quarter in 2024.

A summary of FPL's battery storage facilities is presented in Table III.F.2 below.

Table III.F.2: List of FPL Battery Storage Facilities

In-Service Date	Location/Projects	Status	Nameplate MW
2016-2017	2016 Pilots	Operational	1.5
2018	Citrus Solar Energy Center	Operational	4
2018	Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center	Operational	10
2019	Wynwood	Operational	10
2020	Dania Beach Energy Center	Operational	11.5
2020	University Microgrid	Operational	3
2020	EV2G	Operational	1.25
2021	Manatee	Operational	409
2021	Sunshine Gateway	Operational	30
2021	Echo River	Operational	30
2023	EV + Storage	Operational	0.7
2022	FPL EVolution® Hub	Operational	8.55
		Total:	**520**

Electric Vehicle Efforts:

Florida is ranked second in the nation for EV adoption, and more Floridians are buying EVs every year. FPL began implementation of the FPL EVolution® pilot program in 2019 to support the growth of EVs with the goal to install more than 1,000 charging ports, thus increasing the availability of public charging for EVs in Florida by 50%. The primary objective of this pilot program for FPL is to gather data and learnings ahead of projected mass EV adoption to ensure future EV investments enhance service and reduce costs. The FPL EVolution® Pilot focuses on three key areas: a) influences of infrastructure build-out on adoption; b) rate structures and demand models; and c) grid impacts of fast-charging. This pilot program is being conducted in partnership with interested host customers over an approximate three-year period. Installations encompass different EV charging technologies and market segments, including level 2 workplace charging at public and/or private workplaces; destination charging at well-attended locations; residential charging at customers' homes; and fast charging in high-traffic areas, along highway corridors and evacuation routes to enable long distance travel. These places include Florida's Turnpike Service Plazas, public parking areas, tourist attractions, hospitals, and large businesses that employ hundreds of Florida residents.

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to expand the initial FPL EVolution® Pilot and add additional EV programs that were launched in 2022, including: i) public fast charging, ii) new technologies and software, iii) education and outreach, iv) a voluntary residential EV charging services tariff, and v) a voluntary commercial EV charging services tariff.

In addition, pursuant to Order No. 2020-0512-TRF-EI, issued December 21, 2020, FPL has implemented three optional five-year EV public charging pilot tariffs. The first tariff, Utility-Owned Public Charging for Electric Vehicles (Rate Schedule UEV), establishes a rate for FPL to charge drivers directly at certain utility-owned FPL EVolution® fast charging stations. The second set of tariffs, Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Riders to General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand (Rate Schedules GSD-1EV and GSLD-1EV), limit the demand cost associated with general service demand rates billed to third-party public charging stations operating in FPL's service area. The tariffs took effect in January 2021 and will last for a period of five years.

As of December 31, 2023, FPL EVolution® has installed 1,024 ports across 191 site locations. In addition to the approximately 367 additional ports at 89 site locations that are in progress and expected online in 2024, FPL added level 2 and fast charging for fleets at workplaces and fleet depots in 2023 using CEVCS-1 tariff. Additionally, FPL added level 2 chargers for residential customers, allowing managed EV charging during off-peak hours, avoiding additional load during peak. The FPL EVolution® pilot has provided FPL valuable early insights and best practices into EV charging infrastructure deployment in the areas of siting, equipment, installation, and grid reliability.

III.G Fuel Mix and Fuel Price Forecasts

1. FPL Fuel Mix

FPL's fuel mix since the early 1990s has seen a steady increase in the amount of natural gas, which FPL uses to produce electricity due, in part, to the introduction of highly efficient and cost-effective CC generating units and the ready availability of abundant, U.S.-produced natural gas. Since 2001, FPL has focused on modernizing its gas-fired generation fleet by modernizing existing units and adding CC units to its generation mix. These new CC units have dramatically improved the efficiency of FPL's generation system in general and, more specifically, the efficiency with which natural gas is utilized as discussed in the Executive Summary.

In regard to access to alternative fuel availability, the addition of four CTs at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in 2021, capable of burning natural gas or ULSD oil, has also provided additional fuel diversity and reliability. In addition, FPL is expanding dual-fuel capability to its Fort Myers 2 CC unit and its Manatee CC unit.

FPL has also taken measures over the last few years to eliminate the use of coal as a fuel. FPL shuttered Cedar Bay in 2016, St. Johns River Power Park in 2018, the Indiantown Co-Gen coal-fueled unit in late 2020, and the Scherer 4 unit on January 1, 2022. The conversion of the Gulf Clean Energy Center to natural gas in 2020, plus the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of the Daniel Units 1 & 2 in January 2024 and the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of Scherer Unit 3 by the end of 2028 demonstrates a continued commitment to eliminate coal from the generation portfolio.

In addition, FPL increased its utilization of nuclear energy through capacity uprates of its four existing nuclear units. With these uprates, more than 500 MW of additional nuclear capacity have been added to the FPL system. As mentioned previously, FPL has obtained the COLs from the NRC for two new nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL has now paused this process to decide when to pursue approval from the FPSC to proceed to construction.

By the end of April 2024, FPL will have approximately 6,442 MW of renewable PV generating capability comprised mainly of 74.5 MW solar facilities at 88 sites. A significant amount of additional solar is projected in the current resource plan as discussed throughout this Site Plan. These solar additions will increase solar as a percentage of FPL's generation from 6% in 2023 to 38% in 2033.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to focus on identifying and evaluating alternatives that would most cost-effectively maintain and/or enhance long-term fuel diversity. These fuel-diverse alternatives may include additional solar energy facilities, obtaining additional access to diversified sources of natural gas such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and natural gas from the Mid-Continent and Marcellus regions, preserving the ability to utilize fuel oil at existing units, and increased utilization of nuclear energy, and the purchase of power from renewable energy facilities (As previously discussed, new, advanced technology coal-fueled generating units are no longer considered as viable options in Florida). The evaluation of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of these and other possible fuel diversity alternatives will be part of on-going resource planning efforts.

As part of the effort to introduce further fuel diversity and resiliency into FPL's generation system, a green hydrogen electrolysis pilot project has been developed and deployed at FPL's Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot utilizes solar energy to perform electrolysis and generate hydrogen fuel. This hydrogen fuel is then burned in a portion of the CC unit to test the capability of FPL's existing units to burn hydrogen instead of natural gas. This pilot allows FPL to assess how the CTs in a CC unit operate with a hydrogen and natural gas fuel mix, and also provides insight into how a hydrogen fuel production and storage facility can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units. To provide a source of hydrogen to burn for this pilot, FPL built an approximate 25 MW electrolyzer and a storage facility for the production and on-site storage of hydrogen at Okeechobee. The electrolyzer is interconnected with generation at the Okeechobee site so that electrical energy from a solar facility can be used by the electrolyzer to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen gases. The oxygen is released into the air while the hydrogen is compressed and stored on-site where it can later be used as fuel in the CT units at the Okeechobee site. Although natural gas burns with much fewer CO_2 emissions compared to oil or coal, hydrogen burns with no CO_2 emissions. If successful, the pilot project is expected to guide the way for future use of green hydrogen in a larger way as a fuel in existing and potentially new CC units, thus lowering or eliminating CO_2 emissions from CC unit operation in the future. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Current use of various fuels to supply energy to customers, plus projections of this "fuel mix" through 2033 based on the resource plan presented in this document, are presented in Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 that appear later in this chapter.

2. Fossil Fuel Cost Forecasts

FPL's Fuel Cost Forecasts

Fossil fuel price forecasts, and the resulting projected price differentials between fuels, are major drivers used to evaluate alternatives for meeting future resource needs. FPL's forecasts are generally consistent with other published contemporary forecasts. A September 2023 fuel cost forecast was used in the analyses which developed the resource plans presented in this 2024 Site Plan.

Future oil and natural gas prices, and to a lesser extent, coal prices, are inherently uncertain due to a significant number of unpredictable and uncontrollable drivers that influence the short- and long-term price of oil, natural gas, and coal. These drivers include U.S. and worldwide demand, production capacity, economic growth, environmental requirements, and politics.

The inherent uncertainty and unpredictability of these factors today and in the future clearly underscore the need to develop a set of plausible oil, natural gas, and solid fuel (coal) price scenarios that will bound a reasonable set of long-term price outcomes. In this light, Low, Medium, and High price forecasts for fossil fuels were developed in anticipation of the 2024 resource planning work.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is consistent for oil and natural gas. For oil and natural gas commodity prices, FPL's Medium price forecast applies the following methodology:

a. For the then-current plus two years (2023-2025), the methodology used the September 2023 forward curve for New York Harbor 0.5% sulfur heavy oil, WTI Crude Oil, Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel oil, and Henry Hub natural gas commodity prices (As S&P Global no longer publishes a Long Term forecast for 0.7% Sulfur Heavy Oil, FPL now forecasts a 0.5% Sulfur heavy oil price using a combination of market quotes and 1% Sulfur heavy oil price forecasts);

b. For the next two years (2026 and 2027), FPL used a 50/50 blend of the September 2023 forward curve and the most current projections at the time from S&P Global (formerly called The PIRA Energy Group);

c. For the 2028-2050 period, FPL used the annual projections from S&P Global for oil and natural gas commodity prices;

d. For the period beyond 2050 for oil and natural gas, FPL used the real rate of escalation from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). In addition to the development of oil and natural gas commodity prices, nominal price forecasts also were prepared for oil and natural gas transportation costs. The addition of commodity and transportation forecasts resulted in delivered price forecasts.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is also consistent for coal prices. FPL uses a combination of actual coal purchases, current market quotes provided to FPL, Long Term PRB Coal price forecast up to 2050 from S&P Global and rail rate growth from historical data to build a coal price forecast for Plant Daniel and Plant Scherer.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. FPL's approach has been to then adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

3. Natural Gas Storage

FPL currently has under contract 4.0 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of firm natural gas storage capacity at the Bay Gas storage facility in Alabama. This contract has been extended through March 31, 2029. FPL has predominately utilized natural gas storage to help mitigate gas supply problems caused by severe weather and/or infrastructure problems. To diversify FPL's natural gas storage portfolio, FPL entered into a storage contract with SG Resources Mississippi, L.L.C. (Southern Pines Storage) for 1 Bcf of storage capacity. The current contract with Southern Pines Storage is set to expire March 31, 2025. This storage facility is located in Mississippi and is connected to numerous pipelines including FGT, Southeast Supply Header, and Transco.

Over the past several years, FPL has acquired upstream transportation capacity on several pipelines to help mitigate the risk of offshore supply problems caused by severe weather in the Gulf of Mexico. While this transportation capacity has reduced FPL's offshore exposure, a portion of FPL's supply portfolio remains tied to offshore natural gas sources. Therefore, natural gas storage remains an important tool to help mitigate the risk of supply disruptions.

FPL's ability to manage the daily "swings" in natural gas demand that can occur on its system due to weather and unit availability changes is challenging, particularly from oversupply situations. Natural gas storage is a valuable tool to help manage the daily balancing of supply and demand. From a balancing perspective, injection and withdrawal rights associated with gas storage have become an increasingly important part of the evaluation of overall gas storage requirements.

As FPL's system grows to meet customer needs, it must maintain adequate gas storage capacity to continue to help mitigate supply and/or infrastructure problems and to provide the ability to manage its supply and demand on a daily basis. The gas storage portfolio is continually evaluated and subscription for additional gas storage capacity is possible if needed to help increase reliability, provide the necessary flexibility to respond to demand changes, and diversify the overall portfolio.

4. Securing Additional Natural Gas

Significant reliance upon natural gas to produce electricity for FPL's customers is projected to continue for a number of years due to FPL's growing load. The addition of highly fuel-efficient CC capacity at the Dania Beach site that came into service in 2022 reduced the growth in natural gas use from what it otherwise might have been due to the high fuel efficiency levels of this new CC unit. In addition, as discussed above, FPL plans to add significantly more solar PV facilities that utilize no fossil fuel and will reduce FPL's reliance on natural gas throughout the ten-year period of the Site Plan and beyond.

FPL has historically purchased the gas transportation capacity required for new natural gas supply from two existing natural gas pipeline companies: FGT and Gulfstream. In mid-2017, a third new pipeline system, consisting of the Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection pipelines, went into operation. This new pipeline system is now providing fuel for FPL's Riviera, Okeechobee, and Martin plants. The new pipeline system will also allow needed support for gas-fueled FPL generation facilities in several counties.

5. Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast

This section discusses the various steps needed to fabricate nuclear fuel for delivery to nuclear power plants, the method used to forecast the price for each step, and other comments regarding FPL's nuclear fuel cost forecast.

a) Steps Required for Nuclear Fuel to be delivered to FPL's Plants

Four separate steps are required before nuclear fuel can be used in a commercial nuclear power reactor. These steps are summarized below.

(1) Mining: Uranium is produced in many countries such as Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States. During the first step, uranium is mined from the ground using techniques such as open pit mining, underground mining, in-situ leaching operations, or production as a by-product from other mining operations, such as gold, copper, or phosphate rocks. The product from this first step is the raw uranium delivered as an oxide, U_3O_8 (sometimes referred to as yellowcake).

(2) Conversion: During the second step, the U_3O_8 is chemically converted into UF_6 which, when heated, changes into a gaseous state. This second step further removes any chemical impurities and serves as preparation for the third step, which requires uranium to be in a gaseous state.

(3) Enrichment: Natural uranium contains 0.711% of uranium at an atomic mass of 235 (U-235) and 99.289% of uranium at an atomic mass of 238 (U-238). FPL's nuclear reactors use uranium with a higher percentage of up to almost five percent (5%) of U-235 atoms. Because natural uranium does not contain a sufficient amount of U-235, the third step increases the percentage amount of U-235 from 0.711% to a level specified when designing the reactor core (typically in a range from approximately 2.0% to as high as 4.95%). The output of this enrichment process is enriched uranium in the form of UF_6.

(4) Fabrication: During the last step, fuel fabrication, the enriched UF_6 is changed to a UO_2 powder, pressed into pellets, and fed into tubes, which are sealed and bundled together into fuel assemblies. These fuel assemblies are then delivered to the plant site for insertion into a reactor.

Like other utilities, FPL has purchased raw uranium and the other components of the nuclear fuel cycle separately from numerous suppliers from different countries.

b) Price Forecasts for Each Step

(1) Mining: The impact of the earthquake and tsunami that struck the Fukushima nuclear complex in Japan in March 2011 is still being felt in the uranium market because the majority of the Japanese nuclear reactors are still not operating. As a result, current demand has remained declined and several of the production facilities have either closed or announced delays. Factors of importance are:

- Some of the uranium inventory from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is finding its way into the market periodically to fund cleanup of certain DOE facilities.
- Although only two new nuclear units are starting production in the U.S. in the short-term, other countries have announced an increase in construction of new units which may cause uranium prices to trend up in the near future.

Over a ten-year horizon, FPL expects the market to be more consistent with market fundamentals. The supply picture remains stable, with laws enacted in 2020 to resolve the import of Russian-enriched uranium, by allowing continued imports of Russian-enriched uranium to meet about 15-24% of needs from 2023-2040 for currently operating and new units. New and current uranium production facilities are decreasing capacity due to continued low prices and demands. Actual demand tends to grow over time because of the long lead time to build nuclear units. However, FPL cannot discount the possibility of future periodic sharp increases in prices but believes such occurrences will likely be temporary in nature.

(2) Conversion: The conversion market is also in a state of flux due to the Fukushima events. Planned production is currently forecasted to be insufficient to meet a higher demand scenario, but it is projected to be sufficient to meet most reference case scenarios. As with additional raw uranium production, supply will expand beyond the current level if more firm commitments are made. FPL expects long-term price stability for conversion services to support world demand.

(3) Enrichment: Since the Fukushima events in March 2011, the near-term price of enrichment services has declined. However, plans for construction of several new facilities that were expected to come on-line after 2011 have been delayed and/or cancelled. Also, some of the existing high operating cost diffusion plants have shut down. As with supply for the other steps of the nuclear fuel cycle, expansion of future capacity is feasible within the lead time for constructing new nuclear units and any other projected increase in demand. Meanwhile, world supply and demand will continue to be balanced such that FPL expects an adequate supply of enrichment services. The current supply/demand profile will likely result in the price of enrichment services remaining stable for the next few years, then starting to increase.

(4) Fabrication: Because the nuclear fuel fabrication process is highly regulated by the NRC, not all production facilities can qualify as suppliers to nuclear reactors in the U.S. Although world supply and demand are expected to show significant excess capacity for the foreseeable future, the gap is not as wide for U.S. supply and demand. The supply for the U.S. market is expected to be sufficient to meet U.S. demand for the foreseeable future.

c) Other Comments Regarding FPL's Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast

FPL's nuclear fuel price forecasts are the result of FPL's analysis based on inputs from various nuclear fuel market expert reports and studies. There is adequate projected supply, including planned and prospective mine expansions, to meet FPL demands, including operation of the two Turkey Point nuclear units, even through the 2052 and 2053 dates that are a part of FPL's SLR requests for these units.

Schedule 5: Actual
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	Actual 1/ FPL 2022	Actual 1/ FPL 2023
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	318	310
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	1,268	474
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	377	170
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	43	3
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	73	93
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	262	75
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	739,746	764,300
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	15,549	23,774
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	686,504	700,054
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	29,041	29,041
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	8,653	11,432
(14)	Hydrogen	Trillion BTU	0	0.002
(15)	Other 2/	1,000 MCF	174	189

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

Schedule 5: Forecasted
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	Forecasted									
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
			FPL									
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	295	302	301	299	309	305	306	305	307	305
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	211	250	321	251	270	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0	17	13	0	7	0	0	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0	17	13	0	7	0	0	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	1	4	5	11	11	12	10	9	7	7
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	1	3	5	11	9	12	10	9	7	7
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	649,143	629,111	597,965	570,662	532,600	514,770	491,392	470,276	457,680	440,043
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	7,538	6,963	4,534	6,264	4,271	6,620	5,410	4,930	5,789	4,165
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	641,392	621,812	592,276	563,279	528,016	507,590	485,641	465,121	451,636	435,610
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	213	336	1,155	1,120	313	561	340	225	255	267
(14)	Other 2/	1,000 MCF	256	256	255	256	255	253	0	0	0	0

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

Schedule 6.1 Actual
Energy Sources

	Energy Sources	Units	Actual [1/] FPL 2022	Actual [1/] FPL 2023
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	GWH	(2,292)	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	29,518	28,767
(3)	Coal	GWH	1,748	472
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	257.6	233.2
(7)	Steam	GWH	50	7
(8)	CC	GWH	61	79
(9)	CT	GWH	146	147
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	105,121	105,854
(11)	Steam	GWH	1,210	1,870
(12)	CC	GWH	99,166	101,578
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	3,855	1,367
(14)	CT	GWH	890	1,040
(15)	Solar [3/]	GWH	7,631	9,188
(16)	PV	GWH	4,324	5,981
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	GWH	3,082	2,992
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	225	215
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,029	1,029
(20)	Hydrogen Gas			0.36
(21)	Other [5/]	GWH	8,136	(5,079)
	Net Energy For Load	GWH	151,150	140,464

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.

5/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

Schedule 6.2 Actual
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	Actual [1/] FPL 2022	Actual [1/] FPL 2023
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	%	(1.5)	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	19.5	20.5
(3)	Coal	%	1.2	0.3
(4)	Residual (FO6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO2) -Total	%	0.2	0.2
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.1
(9)	CT	%	0.1	0.1
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	69.5	75.4
(11)	Steam	%	0.8	1.3
(12)	CC	%	65.6	72.3
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	2.6	1.0
(14)	CT	%	0.6	0.7
(15)	Solar [3/]	%	5.0	6.5
(16)	PV	%	2.9	4.3
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	%	2.0	2.1
(19)	Solar PPAs	%	0.1	0.2
(20)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7
(20)	Hydrogen Gas	%	0.0	0.0
(21)	Other [5/]	%	5.4	(3.6)
			100	100

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL’s SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant’s allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant’s behalf.

5/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

Schedule 6.1 Forecasted
Energy Sources

		FPL									
	Energy Sources	**Units**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [1/]	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	27,870	28,567	28,447	28,312	29,220	28,831	28,938	28,830	29,021	28,830
(3)	Coal	GWH	329	391	504	391	422	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	0	0	12	9	0	4	0	0	0	0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0	12	9	0	4	0	0	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	0	2	5	8	3	4	4	3	3	2
(7)	Steam	GWH	0	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	2
(8)	CC	GWH	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	CT	GWH	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	96,027	93,014	88,308	84,174	78,757	75,674	72,121	68,933	67,018	64,551
(11)	Steam	GWH	694	644	416	583	394	614	499	454	532	382
(12)	CC	GWH	95,313	92,338	87,799	83,493	78,334	75,008	71,591	68,459	66,462	64,144
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14)	CT	GWH	20	32	93	98	29	52	31	21	23	25
(15)	Solar [2/]	GWH	13,722	16,995	22,870	28,376	33,944	39,318	44,568	49,200	53,514	58,408
(16)	PV	GWH	7,989	9,749	15,403	20,931	26,505	31,925	37,276	42,233	46,973	51,891
(17)	Solar Together [3/]	GWH	5,512	7,025	7,247	7,225	7,220	7,176	7,077	6,765	6,359	6,338
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	222	221	220	219	219	217	215	203	181	180
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031
(20)	Other [4/]	GWH	1,482	1,756	1,813	1,751	1,716	1,683	1,623	1,575	1,084	857
	Net Energy For Load [5/]	GWH	140,464	141,755	142,986	144,048	145,096	146,546	148,285	149,573	151,672	153,681

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ Represents output from FPL's Solar PV, Solar Together, Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
3/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
4/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.
5/ Net Energy For Load values for the years 2024 - 2033 are also shown in Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Schedule 6.2 Forecasted
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
			FPL									
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange 1/	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	19.8	20.2	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.8
(3)	Coal	%	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4)	Residual (FO6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO2) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	CT	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	68.4	65.6	61.8	58.4	54.3	51.6	48.6	46.1	44.2	42.0
(11)	Steam	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
(12)	CC	%	67.9	65.1	61.4	58.0	54.0	51.2	48.3	45.8	43.8	41.7
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(14)	CT	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(15)	Solar 2/	%	9.8	12.0	16.0	19.7	23.4	26.8	30.1	32.9	35.3	38.0
(16)	PV	%	5.7	6.9	10.8	14.5	18.3	21.8	25.1	28.2	31.0	33.8
(17)	Solar Together 3/	%	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1
(19)	Solar PPAs	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(20)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
(21)	Other 4/	%	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ Represents output from FPL's Solar PV, Solar Together, Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
3/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
4/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

Schedule 7.1
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance At Time Of Summer Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak
2015	31,575	240	0	4	31,818	27,785	1,846	25,939	5,879	22.7	0	5,879	22.7	4,033	14.5
2016	32,059	239	0	4	32,302	28,039	1,865	26,174	6,129	23.4	0	6,129	23.4	4,264	15.2
2017	32,841	239	0	4	33,083	28,273	1,853	26,420	6,664	25.2	0	6,664	25.2	4,811	17.0
2018	33,158	239	0	0	33,397	28,477	1,833	26,644	6,753	25.3	0	6,753	25.3	4,920	17.3
2019	33,466	239	0	0	33,705	28,819	1,815	27,004	6,701	24.8	0	6,701	24.8	4,886	17.0
2020	33,579	239	0	0	33,817	29,160	1,799	27,361	6,456	23.6	0	6,456	23.6	4,657	16.0
2021	33,893	238	0	0	34,132	29,544	1,785	27,759	6,373	23.0	0	6,373	23.0	4,588	15.5
2022	34,205	238	0	0	34,443	29,998	1,769	28,229	6,214	22.0	0	6,214	22.0	4,445	14.8
2023	34,481	198	0	0	34,679	30,644	1,754	28,890	5,788	20.0	0	5,788	20.0	4,035	13.2
2024	35,256	198	0	0	35,454	31,278	1,740	29,538	5,915	20.0	0	5,915	20.0	4,175	13.3

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the 2024 load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management. 2024 load is an actual load value.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2023-on intended for use with the 2024 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance At Time Of Winter Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak
2015	29,677	219	0	4	29,899	22,486	1,382	21,105	8,795	41.7	0	8,795	41.7	7,413	33.0
2016	29,737	219	0	4	29,959	22,715	1,402	21,313	8,646	40.6	0	8,646	40.6	7,244	31.9
2017	30,364	219	0	4	30,587	23,049	1,397	21,651	8,935	41.3	0	8,935	41.3	7,538	32.7
2018	30,729	219	0	0	30,948	23,375	1,383	21,991	8,956	40.7	0	8,956	40.7	7,573	32.4
2019	31,061	219	0	0	31,280	23,711	1,369	22,342	8,938	40.0	0	8,938	40.0	7,569	31.9
2020	31,214	219	0	0	31,433	24,037	1,359	22,678	8,755	38.6	0	8,755	38.6	7,396	30.8
2021	31,579	219	0	0	31,798	24,436	1,348	23,088	8,710	37.7	0	8,710	37.7	7,362	30.1
2022	31,947	219	0	0	32,166	24,737	1,338	23,399	8,766	37.5	0	8,766	37.5	7,428	30.0
2023	32,314	219	0	0	32,533	25,211	1,327	23,884	8,649	36.2	0	8,649	36.2	7,322	29.0
2024	34,081	179	0	0	34,260	25,685	1,317	24,368	9,892	40.6	0	9,892	40.6	8,575	33.4

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the 2024 load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management. 2024 load is an actual load value.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2023-on intended for use with the 2024 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes (1) : FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						Fuel						Firm		
				Fuel		Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Net Capability (2)		
	Unit		Unit					Start	In-Service	Retirement	Nameplate	Winter	Summer	
Plant Name	No.	Location	Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Mo./Yr.	Mo./Yr.	Mo./Yr.	KW	MW	MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2024														
Daniel Retirement	1	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	251,000	(251)	(251)	C
Daniel Retirement	2	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	251,000	(251)	(251)	C
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,272,000	-	19	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,226,000	-	10	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,869,000	-	14	OP
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	OT
									2024 Changes/Additions Total:			**0**	**43.0**	
2025														
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,272,000	6	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,226,000	26	-	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee Country	CC	NG	No	Pl	No		2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,869,000	51	-	OP
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	4	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Honeybell Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	33	P
Buttonwood Solar [3/]	1	St Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	33	P
Mitchell Creek Solar [3/]	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Hendry Isles Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	18	P
Norton Creek Solar [3/]	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	26	P
Kayak Solar [3/]	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Georges Lake Solar [3/]	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	1	22	P
Cedar Trail Solar [3/]	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	23	P
Holopaw Solar [3/]	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	3	34	P
Speckled Perch Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	20	P
Big Water Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	20	P
Fawn Solar [3/]	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	3	34	P
Hog Bay Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	31	P
Green Pasture Solar [3/]	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	32	P
Thomas Creek Solar [3/]	1	Nassau County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	32	P
Fox Trail Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	35	P
Long Creek Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	32	P
Swallowtail Solar [3/]	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	30	P
Tenmile Creek Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Redlands Solar [3/]	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	21	P
Riviera Beach Upgrade	1	City of Riviera Beach	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1st Q 2025	Unknown	1,398,000	8	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,226,000	-	10	OP
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami-Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,358,000	-	8	OP
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(9)	OT
									2025 Changes/Additions Total:			**40**	**485.7**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes (1) : FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Firm Net Capability (2)		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Start Mo./Yr.	In-Service Mo./Yr.	Retirement Mo./Yr.	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
			FPL											
2026														
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami-Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,358,000	3	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,226,000	26	-	OP
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2025	Unknown	521,500	522	349	P
Flatford Solar 3/	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Mare Branch Solar 3/	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Price Creek Solar 3/	1	Columbia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Swamp Cabbage Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Big Brook Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Mallard Solar 3/	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Boardwalk Solar 3/	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Goldenrod Solar 3/	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Hendry Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Tangelo Solar 3/	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
North Orange Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Wood Stork Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Sea Grape Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Clover Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Indrio Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Sand Pine Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(11)	OT
											2026 Changes/Additions Total:	**0**	**(11)**	
2027														
Middle Lake Solar 3/	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Ambersweet Solar 3/	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
County Line Solar 3/	1	Charlotte,DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Saddle Solar 3/	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Cocoplum Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Catfish Solar 3/	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Hardwood Hammock Solar 3/	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Cardinal Solar 3/	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Maple Trail Solar 3/	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Joshua Creek Solar 3/	1	Desoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Myakka Solar 3/	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Waveland Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Inlet Solar 3/	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Wabasso Solar 3/	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	5	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	-	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center Upgrade	7	Broward County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,246,000	18	-	OP
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,346,000	5	29	OP
Martin Upgrade	3	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	520,000	18	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	4	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	520,000	18	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	3	-	OP
West County Upgrade	1	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	2	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	3	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	-	19	OP
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	300,000	300	219	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(12)	OT
											2027 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**346**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes (1) : FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Firm Net Capability (2)		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Start Mo./Yr.	In-Service Mo./Yr.	Retirement Mo./Yr.	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2028														
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	3	-	OP
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No		3rd Q 2027	Unknown	1,346,000	3	14	OP
Lansing Smith Retirement	3A	Broward County	CT	LO	--	TK	--	-	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	(40)	(32)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	300,000	300	213	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2028 Changes/Additions Total:	**329**	**308**	
2029														
Scherer Retirement	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	-	RR	-	-	Jan-87	4th Q 2028	215,000	(215)	(215)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	300,000	300	201	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2029 Changes/Additions Total:	**69**	**127**	
2030														
Perdido Retirement	1	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Perdido Retirement	2	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	300,000	300	191	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2030 Changes/Additions Total:	**366**	**314**	
2031														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	300,000	300	186	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2031 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**312**	
2032														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	300,000	300	150	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**276**	
2033														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	1,700,000	1,700	650	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	**1,769**	**775**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Honeybell Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	617	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.57%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35	years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,782		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,707		
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	90		
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00		
	K Factor:	1.04		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Buttonwood Solar Energy Center (St Lucie County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	522	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	33.46%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35	years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,781		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,696		
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	90		
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00		
	K Factor:	1.04		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 464 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.6% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35	years
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,618	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,541	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		82	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 445 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	17.92%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,499	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,421	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Norton Creek Solar Energy Center (Madison County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	674	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	25.86%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,617	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,574	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Kayak Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	627	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.00%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,624	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,563	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Georges Lake Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	743	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	22.16%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,601	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,524	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	81	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	2,450	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	23.05%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,603	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,511	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	80	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Holopaw Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	761	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	34.14%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,908	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,821	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	87.24	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	664	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	19.55%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,560	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,485	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	74.84	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Big Water Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	701	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	20.20%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,580	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,504	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	76.19	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Fawn Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 664 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	34.12%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,606	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,530	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75.62	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Hog Bay Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 832 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	31.32% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35	years
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,576	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,499	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		76.89	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Green Pasture Solar Energy Center (Charlotte County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 2,757 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.14%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,553	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,478	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75.75	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center (Nassau County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 400 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	31.52% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35	years
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,477	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,407	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		69.90	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Fox Trail Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	2,657	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	35.46%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,542	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,467	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75.19	
	Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value show n represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL w ill continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning w ork.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Long Creek Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 810 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.22%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,595	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,518	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		77.18	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Swallowtail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,588	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	30.30%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,579	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,503	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	75.88	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	718	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.45%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,583	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,505	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	77.45	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Redlands Solar Energy Center (Miami-Dade County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	285	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	20.90%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35	years
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,639	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,563	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	76.51	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Battery Storage

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	522	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)	349	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	522	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	4th Q 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	66.67%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
Base Operation 75F,100%		
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
Peak Operation 75F,100%		

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,077	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,018	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		59.39	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	0.90	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		0.92	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2025

b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 1,806 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,936	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 3,668 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 1,367 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Big Brooke Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 848 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	456	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	553	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Goldrenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 610 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):	35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	641	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeehobee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 748 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 656 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	603	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 564 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	433	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 400 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	719	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	571	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2025

b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 598 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	County Line Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	630	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	647	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 470 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	862	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 5 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 870 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 5 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 930 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):	35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2026
b. Commercial In-service date:	2027

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 1,220 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	LaBelle Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	687	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 2,086 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 131 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 64 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	219 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	20 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2027	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2028	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2028 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	213 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2027		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2028		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	20 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2028 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2028		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2029		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2029 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	201 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2028	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2029	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2029 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 2,235 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 140 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 69 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2029
b. Commercial In-service date: 2030

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2030 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2030 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	191 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2029	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2030	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2030 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2030 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2030	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2031	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2031 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2031 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	186 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2030	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2031	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2031 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2031 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2031	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2032	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2032 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2032 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	150 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2031	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2032	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2032 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2032 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	140 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2032		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2033		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2033 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2033 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	1,700 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	650 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	1,700 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2032	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2033	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2033 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2033 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Honeybell Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Honeybell Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the future FPL Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 2 miles to connect a new Seville substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to the new Seville Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Seville Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Buttonwood Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Buttonwood Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the future FPL Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 2 miles to connect a new Glint substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to the new Glint Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Glint Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

The Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Honeybee Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Honeybee Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Honeybee Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Witt Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Witt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Norton Creek Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

The Norton Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Raven - Sinai 161 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Bandit substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Raven - Sinai 161 kV transmission line to the new Bandit Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0 miles
(5) Voltage:	161 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Bandit Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Kayak Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)

The Kayak Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Shoal River - Mink 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Kayak substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Mink 230 kV transmission line to the new Kayak Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Kayak Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Georges Lake Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)

The Georges Lake Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Baltic Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Baltic Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Baltic Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Harvey Substation approximately 1 miles to connect the new Deodar Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Harvey Substation to the new Deodar Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 1.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Deodar Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Holopaw Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)

The Holopaw Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Minto-Corbett 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Camino substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Minto-Corbett 230 kV transmission line to new Camino Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Camino Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new Sweatt-Nubbin 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Pyrite substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt-Nubbin 230 kV transmission line to new Pyrite Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Pyrite Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Big Water Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Big Water Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Sweatt Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Minnows Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt Substation to the new Minnows Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	1 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Minnows Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fawn Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

The Fawn Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Kiwi Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiwi Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Kiwi Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hog Bay Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Hog Bay Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ponna Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	1 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ponna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Green Pasture Solar Energy Center (Charlotte County)

The Green Pasture Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the Bermont-Notts 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Zoysia substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bermont-Notts 230 kV transmission line to new Zoysia Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Zoysia Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center (Nassau County)

The Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center will connect to the Crawford substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Crawford Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Crawford Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fox Trail Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Fox Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Crayfish Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Crayfish Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Crayfish Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Long Creek Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Long Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Lemur substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV transmission line to new Lemur Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Lemur Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Swallowtail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Swallowtail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Caney Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Caney Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Caney Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing FPL Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.25 miles to connect a new Tenmile substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Sinai 230kV transmission line to the new Tenmile Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.25 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Tenmile Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Redlands Solar Energy Center (Miami-Dade County)

The Redlands Solar Energy Center will connect to the Maco substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Maco Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	138 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Maco Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Flatford Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Flatford substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Gridiron - Keentown 230kV transmission line to the new Flatford Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Flatford Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Mare Branch Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Whidden Substation approximately 7.0 miles to connect the new Stallion Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Whidden Substation to the new Stallion Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 7.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Stallion Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

The Price Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Madonna substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line to new Madonna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Madonna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line approximately 3.15 miles to connect a new Swamp substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line to new Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3.15 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Big Brook Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Big Brook Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Song substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line to new Song Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Song Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Mallard Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Goodwin Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Goodwin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Goodwin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Broadwalk Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Boardwalk substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Puma Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Goldenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Goldenrod Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma/Boardwalk Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Boardwalk Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmissionbus at Ghost Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ghost Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ghost Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Tangelo Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Seville Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Seville Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Seville Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The North Orange Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Apricot substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Apricot Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Apricot Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Wood Stork Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Glint Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Glint Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Glint Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Sea Grape Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Muscadine substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Muscadine Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Muscadine Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Clover Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Sunbreak Substation approximately 2.0 miles to connect the new Clover Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak Substation to the new Clover Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Clover Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Estuary substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line to new Estuary Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Estuary Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Sand Pine Solar Energy Center will connect to the Melvin substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Melvin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

The Middle Lake Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Bandit Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bandit Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	161 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Bandit Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Ambersweet substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to new Ambersweet Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ambersweet Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

County Line Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The County Line Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Notts Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Notts Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Notts Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Saddle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ponna Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ponna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Cocoplum Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Witt Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Witt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Catfish Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Pyrite Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Pyrite Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Pyrite Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Quail Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quail Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Quail Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Maple Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Deodar Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Deodar Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Deodar Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Sand Pine Solar Energy Center will connect to the Melvin substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Melvin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Labelle Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Labelle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Swamp Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 11.1: FPL

Existing Firm and Non-Firm Capacity and Energy by Primary Fuel Type
Actuals for the Year 2023

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)
		Net (MW) Capability				NEL	Fuel Mix
	Generation by Primary Fuel	**Summer (MW)**	**Summer (%)**	**Winter (MW)**	**Winter (%)**	**GWh (2)**	**%**
(1)	Coal	717	2.1%	717	2.0%	472	0.3%
(2)	Nuclear	3,502	10.3%	3,588	10.2%	28,767	20.5%
(3)	Residual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
(4)	Distillate	134	0.4%	163	0.5%	233	0.2%
(5)	Natural Gas	24,116	71.2%	25,191	71.9%	105,854	75.4%
(6)	Landfill Gas	3		3			
(7)	Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	4,803	14.2%	4,803	13.7%	9,188	6.5%
(8)	Battery	469	1.4%	469	1.3%	-	-
(9)	***FPL Existing Units Total (1) :***	***33,744***	**99.6%**	***34,934***	**99.7%**	***144,514***	***102.9%***
(10)	Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	130	0.4%	109	0.3%	1,948	1.4%
(11)	Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	Not Applicable	---	Not Applicable	---	893	0.6%
(12)	***Renewable Total:***	**130**	**0.0**	**109**	**0.0**	**2,841**	**2.0%**
(13)	***Purchases Other / (Sales) :***	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**(6,891)**	**-4.9%**
(14)	***Total:***	***33,875***	***100.0%***	***35,043***	***100.0%***	***140,464***	***100.0%***

Note:
(1) FPL Existing Units Total values on row (9), columns (2) and (4) match the Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity values found on Schedule 1 for Summer and Winter.
(2) Net Energy for Load GWh values on row (14), column (8), matches Schedule 6.1 value for 2023.
(3) Information on projected renewable capacity and energy is available in Schedule 6.1, Schedule 8, and Schedule 9

Schedule 11.2: FPL

Existing Non-Firm Self-Service Renewable Generation Facilities
Actuals for the Year 2023 [1/]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (3)+(4)-(5)
Type of Facility	Installed Capacity DC (MW)	Renewable Projected Annual Output (MWh) [2/]	Annual Energy Purchased from FPL (MWh) [3/]	Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total (MWh) [4/]	Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers [5/]
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (0 kW to 10 kW)	347.47	419,176	455,627	190,161	684,642
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 10 kW to 100 kW)	628.67	767,611	705,334	326,197	1,146,748
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 100 kW - 2 MW)	61.80	82,503	208,092	15,311	275,284
Totals	1,037.95	1,269,290	1,369,053	531,669	2,106,674

1/ There were approximately 69,060 customers with renewable generation facilities interconnected with FPL on December 31, 2023.

2/ The Projected Annual Output value is based on NREL's PV Watts 1 program and uses the Installed Capacity value in column (2), adjusted for the date when each facility was installed and assuming each facility operated as planned.

3/ The Annual Energy Purchased from FPL is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2023.

4/ The Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2023. These are the total MWh that were "overproduced" by the customer each month throughout 2023.

5/ The Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers is a projected value that equals:
(Renewable Projected Annual output + Annual Energy Purchased) minus the Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total).

Schedule 11.3: FPL

Renewable Capacity and Energy Projections, 2024-2033

Capacity Projections (Nameplate MW)

Renewable Type:	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	6,562	8,052	10,287	12,522	14,757	16,992	19,227	21,462	23,697	25,932
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	1,131	1,466	1,850	2,303	2,562	3,046	3,585	4,185	4,771	5,443

Energy Projections (GWh)

Renewable Type:	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	13,722	16,995	22,870	28,376	33,944	39,318	44,568	49,200	53,514	58,408
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	1,856	2,372	3,020	3,774	4,392	5,064	5,976	6,991	8,038	9,154

* FPL does not project non-firm energy as it is dependent on outside factors. Energy production from FPL's 120MW of solar PPAs is included in the "Solar" entry

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CHAPTER IV

Environmental and Land Use Information

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IV. Environmental and Land Use Information

IV.A. Protection of the Environment

Reliable and low-cost energy is the lifeblood of Florida's growing population, expanding economy, and environmental resource restoration and management. Through its commitment to environmental excellence, FPL is helping to solve Florida's energy challenges sustainably and responsibly, while maintaining service reliability and keeping customer rates as low as possible. With one of the cleanest, most efficient power-generation fleets in the nation, FPL has reduced its use of heavy oil, including foreign oil, by approximately 99.99 percent – from approximately 41 million barrels annually in 2001 to less than 0.00305 million barrels in 2023. FPL also has one of the lowest emissions profiles among U.S. utilities. In 2023, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and CO_2 rates for FPL were 98%, 71%, and 19% lower, respectively, then the U.S. electric power sector average. At the end of 2023, FPL had approximately 4,803 MW of solar generation capability on its system (which consists entirely of universal solar PV), making FPL the largest producer of solar energy-generated electricity in Florida. In addition, FPL also has renewable energy purchase agreements for approximately 120 MW of universal solar PV generation.

This 2024 Site Plan for FPL presents a resource plan which shows a significant amount of additional solar. FPL's system is projected to have approximately 25,812 MW of solar by the end of the ten-year reporting period (2033) for this Site Plan.

FPL maintains its commitment to environmental stewardship through proactive collaboration with communities and organizations working to preserve Florida's unique habitat and natural resources. The many projects and programs in which FPL actively participates includes the creation and management of the Manatee Lagoon – An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®, a busy and thriving center in its eighth year of operation which welcomes close to 175,000 visitors annually. In addition, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, Solar Stewardship program and the Turkey Point Crocodile Management Program are excellent examples of FPL's stewardship. Over the past 15 years, FPL has invested more than $155 million to construct and retrofit more than 170,000 poles to make them more bird-friendly, reducing avian risk and improving service reliability to our customers. To identify and proactively address high-risk distribution structures, FPL created the energy industry's first avian risk assessment model. In 2022, FPL updated the avian risk assessment model as part of integrating Gulf Power into FPL's Avian Protection Program, and to further enhance avian assessment for eagles and wood storks, and protection processes.

In 2017, FPL launched its Solar Stewardship program in partnership with Audubon Florida. For the majority of its solar sites, FPL works with Audubon Florida and other local organizations to craft site-specific habitat enhancement and preservation plans focused on providing habitat opportunities for birds, pollinators and other wildlife. FPL accomplishes this through a variety of prescriptive methodologies, including but not limited to:

- Restoring hydrology to wetlands;
- Increasing biodiversity through the use of appropriate native plant species;
- Removing invasive species and implementing procedures to prevent regrowth;
- Incorporating pollinator species into ground covers; and
- Installing artificial perches, nest boxes and platforms for wildlife use.

In addition to working with Audubon, FPL has expanded its stewardship ethic to explore partnerships with other ENGOs, regulatory agencies, municipalities, academic institutions, and community groups to address local or regional environmental objectives.

NextEra Energy has been recognized often by third parties for its efforts in sustainability, corporate responsibility, ethics and compliance, and diversity. In 2024, NextEra Energy was once again named to Fortune's list of "Most Admired Companies" in the electric and gas utilities industry and was named to Newsweek’s list of America’s Most Responsible Companies for the fourth year in a row.

FPL is committed to environmentally sustainable water use. In June 2020, the Miami-Dade County Commission approved FPL’s proposed development of a reclaimed water project that will reuse treated wastewater from the county at FPL’s Turkey Point Clean Energy Center. The FPL Miami-Dade Clean Water Recovery Center is expected to be operational in 2025 and treat up to 15.0 million gallons of wastewater per day for cooling of Turkey Point Unit 5. Pursuing alternate water sources, such as the use of approximately 13.0 million gallons per day of treated wastewater for cooling the West County Energy Center and 2.0 million gallons per day at the Gulf Clean Energy Center reduces the need to access ground or surface water resources.

IV.B Environmental Organization Contributions

In 2023, FPL, through its charitable arm, the NextEra Energy Foundation, supported a broad base of environmental organizations with donations focused on education, conservation, and research. Those organizations include Fish & Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Florida State Parks Foundation, Inwater Research Group, Florida Defenders of Wildlife, Florida Atlantic University Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Zoo Miami Foundation, Mote Marine Laboratory and Aquarium, Ocean

Research & Conservation Association, Loggerhead Marinelife Center, Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center and Audubon (state & local chapters). FPL employees serve in board and leadership positions for many organizations that focus on environmental restoration, preservation, and stewardship. A partial list of these organizations includes Grassy Waters Conservancy, Loggerhead Marinelife Center, Marine Resources Council, and Audubon Florida. FPL employees also invest volunteer hours supporting conservation partners in maintaining, restoring, and protecting waters, wetlands, forests, beaches, parks, historic sites, and wildlife.

IV.C Environmental Communication and Facilitation

FPL is involved in many efforts to enhance environmental conservation through the facilitation of energy efficiency, environmental awareness, and through public education. Some of FPL's 2023 environmental outreach activities are summarized in Table IV.C.1.

Table IV.C.1: 2023 FPL Environmental Outreach Activities

Activity	Count (#)
Visitors to Manatee Lagoon - An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®	174,152
Number of website visits to Manatee Lagoon website, visitmanateelagoon.com	781,808
Number of website visits to NextEra and FPL's Environmental & Corporate Sustainability Websites	57,486
Visitors to Manatee Park, Ft. Myers	220,712
Home Energy Surveys	Field Surveys: 15,936 Phone Surveys: 13,274 Online Surveys: 57,840 **Total: 87,050**

IV.D Environmental Policy

FPL and its parent company, NextEra Energy, are committed to remaining an industry leader in environmental conservation and stewardship, not only because it makes business sense, but because it is the right thing to do. This commitment to compliance, conservation, communication, and continuous improvement fosters a culture of environmental excellence and drives its business planning, operations, and daily work.

In accordance with commitments to environmental compliance, conservation and stewardship, FPL and NextEra Energy endeavor to:

Comply:

- Site, design, permit, construct, operate, and maintain our facilities in an environmentally responsible manner;
- Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permits;
- Proactively identify environmental risks and take action to mitigate those risks;
- Participate in legislative and regulatory processes to ensure that environmental laws, regulations, guidance documents, and policies are technically sound and economically feasible; and
- Pursue opportunities to exceed environmental standards.

Conserve:

- Promote the efficient use of energy, both within our company and in our communities;
- Prevent pollution, minimize waste, and conserve natural resources;
- Promote sustainability in our daily actions and project planning, where applicable;
- Endeavor to avoid, to the extent practicable, impacts to habitat, wildlife, jurisdictional waters, and cultural resources; minimize, and/or mitigate unavoidable impacts to such resources; and
- Lead with innovative solutions that synthesize environmental conservation and prudent operations.

Communicate:

- Communicate this policy annually to all employees, and maintain on internal website for easy reference;
- Invest in environmental training and awareness to achieve a corporate culture of environmental excellence;
- Maintain honest and open dialogue with stakeholders, including federal, state and local agencies on environmental goals, processes, and performance; and
- Highlight policy with external stakeholders and provide accurate reporting on environmental impacts (environmental social and governance (ESG) reporting).

Continuously Improve:

- Establish, monitor, and report progress toward environmental targets;
- Review and update this policy on a regular basis;

- Drive continuous improvement through ongoing evaluations of our environmental management system to incorporate lessons learned and best practices;
- Perform self-assessments of our operating facilities through the internal environmental audit program to ensure compliance, share best practices, and incorporate learnings across the fleet; and
- Maintain strong strategic vision to continuously seek innovative win-win solutions to complex environmental issues.

FPL complies with all environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and designs, constructs, and operates its facilities in an environmentally sound and responsible manner. FPL also responds immediately and effectively to any known environmental hazards or non-compliance situations. The commitment to the environment does not end there. FPL proactively pursues opportunities to perform better than current environmental standards require, including reducing waste and emission of pollutants, recycling materials, and conserving natural resources throughout their operations and day-to-day work activities. FPL encourages cost-effective, efficient uses of energy, both within the Company and with its customers. These actions are just a few examples of how FPL is committed to the environment.

To ensure FPL is adhering to its environmental commitment, it has developed rigorous environmental governance procedures and programs. These include its Environmental Assurance Program. Through this program, FPL conducts periodic environmental self-evaluations to verify that its operations comply with environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements. Regular evaluations also help identify best practices and opportunities for improvement.

IV.E Environmental Management

To successfully implement this Environmental Policy, FPL has developed a robust Environmental Management System to direct and control the fulfillment of the organization's environmental responsibilities. A key component of the system is an Environmental Assurance Program, which is described in section IV.F below. Other system components include: executive management support and commitment, dedicated environmental corporate governance program, written environmental policies and procedures, delineation of organizational responsibilities and individual accountabilities, allocation of appropriate resources for environmental compliance management (which includes reporting and corrective action when non-compliance occurs), environmental incident and/or emergency response, environmental risk assessment/management, environmental regulatory development and tracking, and environmental management information systems.

IV.F Environmental Assurance Program

FPL's Environmental Assurance Program consists of activities designed to evaluate environmental performance, verify compliance with corporate policy and legal and regulatory requirements, and communicate results to corporate management. The principal mechanism for pursuing environmental assurance is an environmental audit. An environmental audit is defined as a management tool comprised of a systematic, documented, risk-based, and objective evaluation of the performance of the organization and its specific management systems and equipment designed to protect the environment. An environmental audit's primary objective is to facilitate management control of environmental practices and assess compliance with existing environmental regulatory requirements and corporate policies. In addition to FPL facility audits, through the Environmental Assurance Program, audits of third-party vendors used for recycling and/or disposal of waste generated by FPL operations are performed. Vendor audits provide information used for selecting candidates or incumbent vendors for disposal and recycling needs.

In addition to periodic environmental audits, NextEra Energy's Environmental Construction Compliance Assurance Program provides routine onsite inspections during construction and site-specific environmental training to everyone anticipated to be onsite during construction. Similar to an environmental audit, these inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the requirements of environmental permits, licenses, and corporate policies during the construction phase. Additionally, the Construction Compliance Assurance Program has integrated remote satellite and drone monitoring technology to broaden its inspection capabilities and increase the frequency of onsite observations.

FPL has also implemented a Corporate Environmental Governance System in which quarterly reviews are performed of each business unit deemed to have potential for significant environmental exposure. Quarterly reviews evaluate operations for potential environmental risks and consistency with the Environmental Policy. Items tracked during the quarterly reviews include processes for the identification and management of environmental risks, metrics, and indicators and progress / changes since the most recent review.

IV.G Preferred and Potential Sites

Based upon projection of future resource needs and analyses of viable resource options, 47 Preferred Sites and 12 Potential Sites have been identified for adding future generation. Some of these sites currently have existing generation. Preferred Sites are those locations where significant reviews have taken place and action has either been taken, action is committed, or it is likely that action will be taken to site new generation. Potential Sites are those with attributes that would support the siting of generation and are under consideration as a location for future generation. The identification of a Potential Site does not necessarily indicate that a definitive decision to pursue new generation (or generation expansion or modernization in the case of an existing generation site) at that location has been made, nor does this designation necessarily indicate that the size or technology of a generating resource has been determined. The Preferred Sites and Potential Sites are discussed in separate sections below.

IV.G.1 Preferred Sites

For the 2024 Ten-Year Site Plan, 47 Preferred Sites have been identified. These include new sites for the development of solar generation facilities and nuclear generation. Sites for several solar additions in 2024 through 2027 have been selected, and these sites are described in this section. Potential sites for possible 2026 and beyond solar additions are discussed later in the Potential Site section.

These 47 Preferred Sites are listed in Table IV.G.1 below, and information about each site is presented in the Appendix at the end of this document. The sites are presented in general chronological order of when resources are projected to be added to the FPL system. The topographical features of each site, land use, and facility layout figures are provided in maps that also appear in the Appendix at the end of this document.

Table IV.G.1: List of FPL Preferred Sites

Site Name	County	Technology
Honeybell Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center	Escambia	Solar
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Norton Creek Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar
Kayak Solar Energy Center	Okaloosa	Solar
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center	Putnam	Solar
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Holopaw Solar Energy Center	Palm Beach	Solar
Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Big Water Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Fawn Solar Energy Center	Martin	Solar
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center	Charlotte	Solar
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center	Nassau	Solar
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Long Creek Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Redlands Solar Energy Center	Miami-Dade	Solar
Flatford Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Price Creek Solar Energy Center	Columbia	Solar
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Big Brook Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Mallard Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Hendry Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Tangelo Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
North Orange Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Clover Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Indrio Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
County Line Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Saddle Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Catfish Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Pinecone Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
LaBelle Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Turkey Point 6 & 7	Miami-Dade	Nuclear

IV.G.2 Potential Sites

There are 12 Potential Sites currently identified for future generation and storage additions to meet projected capacity and energy needs. Each of these Potential Sites offers a range of considerations relative to engineering and/or costs associated with the construction and operation of feasible technologies. In addition, each Potential Site has distinctive characteristics that would require further definition and attention. Unless otherwise noted, the water quantities discussed below are in reference to universal solar PV generation rather than for gas-fueled generation.

Permits are considered obtainable for each site. No significant environmental constraints are currently known for any of these sites. FPL considers each site equally viable. These Potential Sites are listed in Table IV.G.2 below and are briefly discussed in the Appendix at the end of this document.

Table IV.G.2: List of FPL Potential Sites

Name	County	Technology
Cardinal Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Myakka Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Waveland Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Inlet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Wabasso Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Carlton Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Vernia Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar

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CHAPTER V

Other Planning Assumptions & Information

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Introduction

The FPSC, in Docket No. 960111-EU, specified certain information to be included in an electric utility's Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan filing. This specified information includes 12 items listed under a heading entitled "Other Planning Assumptions and Information." These 12 items concern specific aspects of a utility's resource planning work. The FPSC requested a discussion or a description of each of these items.

These 12 items are addressed individually below as separate "Discussion Items".

Discussion Item # 1: Describe how any transmission constraints were modeled and explain the impacts on the plan. Discuss any plans for alleviating any transmission constraints.

FPL's resource planning work considers two types of transmission limitations/constraints: external limitations and internal limitations. External limitations involve FPL's ties to its neighboring electric systems Internal limitations involve the flow of electricity within the FPL system.

The external limitations are important because they affect the development of assumptions for the amount of external assistance that is available to the FPL area, as well as the amount and price of economy energy purchases. Therefore, these external limitations are incorporated both in the reliability analysis and economic analysis aspects of resource planning. The amount of external assistance that is assumed to be available is based on the projected transfer capability to the FPL area from outside entities as well as historical levels of available assistance. In the LOLP portion of its reliability analyses, FPL's resource planning group models the amount of external assistance as an additional generator(s) within the system that provides capacity in all but the peak load months. The assumed amount and price of economy energy are based on historical values and projections from production costing models.

Internal transmission limitations are addressed in economic analyses by identifying potential geographic locations for potential new generating units that minimize adverse impacts to the flow of electricity within the system. The internal transmission limitations are also addressed by: 1) developing the direct costs for siting potential new units at different locations, 2) evaluating the cost impacts created by the new unit/unit location combination on the operation of existing generating units in the system, and/or 3) evaluating the costs of transmission and/or generation additions that may be needed to address regional concerns regarding an imbalance between load and generation in a given region. Costs for these site, region, and system factors are developed for use in economic analyses. These factors are also considered in both system and regional reliability analyses. When analyzing DSM portfolios, such as for a DSM Goals docket, the potential to avoid or defer regional transmission additions that might otherwise be needed is typically analyzed. In addition, transfer limits for capacity and energy that can be imported into the Southeastern Florida region of FPL's area (Miami-Dade and Broward Counties) or transferred between FPL and FPL NWFL service areas are also developed, as applicable, for use in reliability analyses and production costing analyses.

Annual transmission planning work determines transmission additions needed to address limitations and maintain/enhance system and regional reliability. Planned transmission facilities to interconnect and integrate generating units in the resource plan, including those transmission facilities that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act, are presented in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 2: Discuss the extent to which the overall economics of the plan were analyzed. Discuss how the plan is determined to be cost-effective. Discuss any changes in the generation expansion plan as a result of sensitivity tests to the base case load forecast.

FPL's resource planning group typically performs economic analyses of competing resource plans using levelized system average electric rates (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach) as an economic criterion. In addition, for analyses in which DSM levels are not changed and only supply options are analyzed, the equivalent criterion of the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) may also be used.[9] This type of evaluation was used in developing the resource plan for the 2024 Site Plan.

Discussion Item # 3: Explain and discuss the assumptions used to derive the base case fuel forecast. Explain the extent to which the utility tested the sensitivity of the base case plan to high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were performed, explain the changes made to the base case fuel price forecast to generate the sensitivities. If high and low fuel price scenarios were performed as part of the planning process, discuss the resulting changes, if any, in the generation expansion plan under the high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were not evaluated, describe how the base case plan is tested for sensitivity to varying fuel prices.

[9] FPL's basic approach in its resource planning work is to base decisions on a lowest electric rate basis. However, when DSM levels are considered a "given" in the analysis (*i.e.*, when only new generating options are considered), the lowest electric rate basis approach and the lowest system cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) basis approach yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economic. In such cases, resource options can be evaluated on the simpler-to-calculate (but equivalent) lowest CPVRR basis.

The basic assumptions used to derive fuel price forecasts are discussed in Chapter III of this document. FPL's resource planning group may use a single fuel cost forecast, or multiple fuel cost forecasts (Low, Medium, and High), in its analyses as appropriate.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. Then the approach has been to adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan is based on an updated fuel cost forecast developed in September 2023.

Discussion Item # 4: Describe how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to holding the differential between oil/gas and coal constant over the planning horizon.

In its 2023 and early 2024 resource planning work, a forecast scenario in which the differential between oil/gas and coal was held constant was not utilized. This is, in part, because FPL is currently using small amounts of oil as a fuel and is projecting to shut down all of its coal generation before the end of the ten-year period. These trends are shown on Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 5: Describe how generating unit performance was modeled in the planning process.

The performance of existing generating units is modeled using current projections for scheduled outages, unplanned outages, capacity output ratings, and heat rate information. Schedule 1 in Chapter I and Schedule 8 in Chapter III present the current and projected capacity output ratings of the existing generating units. The values used for outages and heat rates are generally consistent with the values that have been used in planning studies in recent years.

For new unit performance, FPL utilized current projections for the capital costs, fixed and variable operating and maintenance costs, capital replacement costs, construction schedules, heat rates (as appropriate), and capacity ratings for all construction options in its resource planning work. A summary of this information for the new capacity options that FPL currently projects to add over the reporting horizon for this document is presented on the Schedule 9 forms in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 6: Describe and discuss the financial assumptions used in the planning process. Discuss how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to varying financial assumptions.

The financial assumptions used in the resource planning analyses that led to the resource plan that is presented in this 2024 Site Plan were: in late 2023, an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.85% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.20%. In early 2024, these assumptions were changed to: an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.66% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.14%. No other financial assumptions were used in the 2023 and early 2024 resource planning work.

Discussion Item # 7: Describe in detail the electric utility's Integrated Resource Planning process. Discuss whether the optimization was based on revenue requirements, rates, or total resource cost.

FPL's IRP process is described in detail in Chapter III of this document.

The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans in FPL's basic IRP process is the impact of the plans on electricity rate levels, with the objective generally being to minimize the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach). As discussed in response to Discussion Item # 2, both the electricity rate perspective and the CPVRR perspective for the system yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economical when DSM levels are unchanged between competing resource plans. Therefore, in planning work in which DSM levels were unchanged, FPL's resource planning group utilizes the equivalent, but simpler-to-calculate CPVRR perspective.

Discussion Item # 8: Define and discuss the electric utility's generation and transmission reliability criteria.

FPL's resource planning group uses three system reliability criteria in its resource planning work that address various resource options including: utility generation, power purchases, and DSM options. One criterion is a minimum 20% Summer and Winter total reserve margin. Another reliability criterion is a maximum of 0.1 days per-year LOLP. The third criterion is a minimum 10% GRM. These three reliability criteria are discussed in Chapter III of this document.

For transmission reliability analysis, transmission planning criteria have been adopted that are consistent with those established by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) and the Southeastern Electric Reliability Corporation (SERC). The FRCC and SERC have adopted transmission planning criteria that are consistent with the Reliability Standards established by the NERC. The *NERC Reliability Standards* are available on the NERC internet site (http://www.nerc.com/).

In addition, *Facility Interconnection Requirements* (FIR) documents for the FPL system have been developed. The document for FPL is available on FPL's Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) website, https://www.oatioasis.com/FPL/index.html, under the "Interconnection Request Information" directory. Furthermore, all new transmission facilities within the FPL service territory that are used to meet FPL load are planned to comply with Extreme Wind Loading Criteria as implemented in FPL Design Guidelines.

FPL's transmission planning group generally limits planned flows on its transmission facilities to no more than 100% of the applicable thermal rating. There may be isolated cases for which it is acceptable to deviate from the general criteria stated below. There are several factors that could influence these criteria, such as the overall number of potential customers that may be impacted, the probability of an outage actually occurring, transmission system performance, and other factors.

The normal and contingency voltage criteria for FPL stations are provided below:

Normal/Contingency [10]

Voltage Level (kV)	Vmin (p.u.)	Vmax (p.u.)
69, 115, 138	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.07
161	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.10
230	0.95/0.95	1.06/1.07
500	0.95/0.95	1.07/1.10
Turkey Point (*)	1.013/1.013	1.06/1.06
St. Lucie (*)	1.00/1.00	1.06/1.06

(*) Voltage range criteria for FPL's Nuclear Power Plants

[10] Immediately following a contingency, steady-state voltages may deviate from the normal voltage range if there are known automatic or manual operating actions to adjust the voltage to within the contingency voltage range. However, the steady-state voltage must never exceed voltage System Operating Limits (SOLs), which have a lower limit of 0.90pu and a higher limit of 1.10pu for all transmission facilities, excluding nuclear plant switchyards for which the SOLS are equal to the normal/contingency limits.

Discussion Item # 9: Discuss how the electric utility verifies the durability of energy savings for its DSM programs.

FPL periodically revises the projected impacts of its DSM programs on demand and energy consumption. Engineering models, calibrated with current field-metered data, are updated at regular intervals. Participation trends are tracked for all of FPL's DSM programs in order to adjust impacts each year for changes in the mix of efficiency measures being installed by program participants. For its load management programs, FPL conducts periodic tests of its load management equipment to ensure it is functioning correctly. These tests, plus actual load management events, also allow FPL to gauge the MW reduction capabilities of its load management programs on an ongoing basis.

Discussion Item # 10: Discuss how strategic concerns are incorporated in the planning process.

The Executive Summary and Chapter III provide a discussion of a variety of system concerns/issues that influence FPL's resource planning process. Please see those chapters for a discussion of those concerns/issues.

In addition to these system concerns/issues, there are other strategic factors that FPL's resource planning group typically considers when choosing among resource options. These include: (1) technology risk; (2) environmental risk; and (3) site feasibility. The consideration of these factors may include both economic and non-economic aspects. Technology risk is an assessment of the relative maturity of competing technologies. For example, a prototype technology that has not achieved general commercial acceptance has a higher risk than a technology in wide use and, therefore, assuming all else is equal, is less desirable.

Environmental risk is an assessment of the relative environmental acceptability of different generating technologies and their associated environmental impacts on the utility system, including projected environmental compliance costs. Technologies regarded as more acceptable from an environmental perspective for a prospective resource plan are those that minimize environmental impacts for the utility system as a whole through highly efficient fuel use, state-of-the-art environmental controls, and generating technologies that do not utilize fossil fuels (such as nuclear and solar).

Site feasibility assesses a wide range of economic, regulatory, and environmental factors related to successfully developing and operating the specified technology at the site in question. Projects that are more acceptable have sites with fewer barriers to successful development.

All of these factors play a part in resource planning and decision-making, including decisions to construct capacity or purchase power.

Discussion Item # 11: Describe the procurement process the electric utility intends to utilize to acquire the additional supply-side resources identified in the electric utility's ten-year site plan.

As shown in this 2024 Site Plan, the current resource plan reflects the following major supply-side or generation resource additions in FPL's area: CT component upgrades at various existing CCs, addition of new PV facilities, and the addition of new battery storage facilities.

CT upgrades are planned to take place at various CC units throughout the FPL area that address Summer and Winter capacity. The original equipment manufacturers (OEM) of the CTs approached FPL regarding the possibility of upgrading these units. Following negotiations with the OEMs and economic analyses that showed upgrading was cost-effective for customers, FPL decided to proceed with the CT upgrades and the supporting balance of plant modifications.

For new solar facilities for FPL, the selection of equipment and installation contractors has been, and will continue to be, done via competitive bidding. FPL's Engineering & Construction (E&C) group seek bids from multiple suppliers for major components such as PV panels, inverters, and step-up transformers. Where possible, this group aggregates and executes component purchases as a portfolio to achieve cost synergies. However, this must be balanced against rapid technology changes and potential future cost reductions. Therefore, any bundling of purchases over the planned construction horizon is strategically managed. The remaining balance-of-system (BOS) purchases, such as racking and cabling, as well as engineering and construction services, are typically bid out to multiple contractors to determine the best value.

The selection of equipment and installation contractors for the projected battery storage facilities is being done in a manner similar to that described above for the projected solar facilities.

Discussion Item # 12: Provide the transmission construction and upgrade plans for electric utility system lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (403.52 – 403.536, F. S.) during the planning horizon. Also, provide the rationale for any new or upgraded line.

FPL has identified the need for one new transmission line that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act (as shown on Table III.E.1 in Chapter III).

The 230 kV line will connect FPL's Whidden Substation to a new Sweatt 230 kV Substation. A determination of need for the line was filed with the FPSC in April 2022, and a final order certifying the corridor for the project was issued in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026. The construction of this line and substation is necessary to serve existing and future FPL customers in the west Florida area in and around Okeechobee, Highlands, Desoto, Collier, Lee, Sarasota, and Manatee Counties in a reliable and effective manner.

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